The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6658. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Specie Resumption and Mr. Sherman's Speech—Pending Senatorial Election Cases—Senator Caldwell.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The speech of Senator Sherman upon Finance is much discussed by Senators and members. Several leading Senators are of opinion that this plan of specie resumption and practical currency contraction will not be approved by the Senate. It is denied that this proposition is in any way indorsed by the Administration. The opposition among Western members is very great, and they will resolutely oppose any contraction. There will be an important meeting of the House Committee on Banking and Currency on Tuesday, when all the various theories embodied in bills now before that Committee will be considered. The proposition to make banking free, and to issue an additional forty-four or even fifty millions of currency has many advocates.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

Pertinent to the Senatorial contest in Massachusetts, it may be said that a certain member of the House, whose name it is not necessary to mention in that State, concluded to see if it was really true that Mr. Dawes had $4,000 due to him for salary in December, 1867, which fact Mr. Dawes has said led him to seek an investment for it, which investment Ames turned into Credit Mobilier. The member alluded to therefore applied to the Sergeant-at-Arms for liberty to inspect Mr. Dawes' account, but was informed that while he was entirely at liberty to look at his own, it was not his privilege to inspect the accounts of his brother members. So a new point in the Massachusetts Senatorial contest has been blunted.

THE SLOOPS OF WAR BILL.

The bill authorizing the construction of ten new sloops of war for the navy, will come up as the regular order in the Senate to-morrow. The Senate Naval Committee has amended the House bill so as to provide for the construction of ten vessels instead of six, and has stricken out a number of the propositions which were placed in the House for the purpose of embarrassing the bill.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

The Louisiana question will be precipitated upon the Senate to-morrow or Tuesday by the arrival of Dr. McMillan, who represents the Warmoth party, and Mr. Ray, who represents the Kellogg party, and who have been chosen by their respective Legislatures for the unexpired term caused by Gov. Kellogg's resignation. This lasts, however, only until the 4th of March, and unless the Senate decides to seat Ray on the prima facie case, it is doubtful if either gentleman will ever write U. S. S. after his name. The Committee on Privileges and Elections will at once take up the examination heretofore committed to them, and a number of witnesses are expected to-morrow, but, as that Committee has a vast amount of work to do in the Caldwell case, it is hardly possible for it to make a report in the Louisiana case much before March 4.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Postmaster General has received from San Francisco, to be sent to Congress, a memorial in favor of the postal telegraph, as recommended by him, signed by 100 business men of that city, embracing a large amount of its wealth. They say that they are very confident the adoption of the telegraph business by the Government will prove a benefit to the entire business community of the country, increasing the facilities of communication between distant points, and thus aiding in the development of trade.

THE NAVAL CADETS AND THE INAUGURATION.

Though a very strong pressure has been brought to bear, the Secretary of the Navy has thus far refused to issue an order permitting the cadets at Annapolis to participate in the inauguration ceremonies.

SAMANA BAY.

Thus far there is no sign whatever of an approach to Congress by the Samana Bay Company. The view officially taken of their status here is that, though its members are Americans, the corporation is wholly a foreign one, and that consequently this Government has nothing whatever to do with it. The "protection of the United States," provided for in one of the articles of the treaty, will depend on circumstances. The project of the Company and its possible ultimate results are the occasion of much discussion here.

GOAT ISLAND.

The Military Committee of the Senate held a meeting last evening to hear a statement from Gov. Stanford, President of the Central Pacific Railroad, in behalf of its lease of Goat Island. A full Committee was present, and gave an apparently unbiased and interested attention to the subject. Besides the Committee, Senator Stewart and Representative Sargent, who favor the bill, and Senators Cole and Casserly, who oppose it, were present. After a brief statement by Gov. Stanford there was, for about two hours, a general discussion, or kind of free conference, in which questions were asked by the members of the Committee and the parties present. A Mr. McClure made a brief counter-statement to that of Gov. Stanford. The Committee left apart the discussion of the military questions, and generally the questions of public law, which enter into the subject, and devoted the meeting to an endeavor to learn on what grounds exactly the railroad desires part of the island, and the reasons which the people of San Francisco have for opposing it. Gov. Stanford says it is impossible for any city to be built up anywhere on San Francisco Bay which shall rival or injure San Francisco. If the road wanted to build a city it would stop at Oakland. On the contrary, the Company would be glad to carry its terminus to San Francisco, but since it could not do that, it wanted to get to the nearest practical point, which was Goat Island. He explained the agreement of the road to abandon Goat Island and go to Mission Bay, and charged that the agreement was broken by an amendment made to the bill by the City Government, which forever compelled the road to reach the bay by a route fifteen miles longer than was necessary. Besides, the wall about the bay had been so laid out with streets as to render it unfit in every way for the purposes of the road. So far as the impression has gone out that the road asks the privileges it would have on Goat Island as a free gift, a correction is needed, as the bill proposes a method of ascertaining a fair sum which the Government shall receive from the road for giving it an opportunity to get its cars to deep water, where it can receive cargoes from vessels without the expenses incident to the present long and slow transshipment.

INSURANCE WAR CLAIMS.

It is not expected that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate will reply on the rights of insurance companies to a portion of the Alabama awards before next week.

LETTER AND NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The Postmaster-General is of the opinion that the bill decreasing letter postage to two cents, and compelling newspaper postage to be prepaid, which will be reported by the House Committee on Post-offices, will become a law. He anticipates that even during the first year of the operation of such a law, the revenues of the Department, from postal receipts, will be maintained at their present standard of $19,000,000. It is expected that the increase of business correspondence under cover, will more than compensate for the reduction in the carrying price. The Postmaster-General is also confident that the appropriation will be made for postal cards.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate Appropriations Committee will report the Legislative Appropriation bill to the Senate on Tuesday, probably, and will endeavor to have it taken up as soon as the amendments are printed, and to have it finished this week, if possible.

THE BOUNTY LAND BILL.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands has not yet taken any action on the Soldiers' Bounty bill, so-called, which passed the House before the holiday recess. Mr. Pomeroy, the Chairman, is away attending to his re-election, and the bill will not be examined till his return.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

Gov. Carney's testimony before the Caldwell Committee was very damaging to Mr. Caldwell, and surprised Judge Cresier, his attorney, who said it was so different from what he had been led to expect that he must ask the Committee to defer the cross-examination till Monday, so that he could consult Mr. Caldwell, who was not present. Gov. Carney was ordered to appear before the Committee again on Monday at 10 o'clock. His evidence contradicts point-blank some of that given by Lewis T. Smith, Mr. Caldwell's partner, and was very important on account of facts elicited and hearsay evidence, which will direct the Committee to other sources of information.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

COTTON TAX.

Nearly all the members of Congress present in Washington from the Cotton States, at a conference last evening, agreed on a new bill to refund the cotton tax, which they will press in Congress this session instead of House bill 1,592, hitherto introduced by Mr. McKee, of Mississippi. The provisions of the latter are materially changed, so as to carefully look after the interests of the planters and freedmen, insuring to them absolutely the return of the cotton tax that they have paid.

A SAD CASE.

Andrew M. Jacobs, a clerk in the Treasury Department, was found dead in the grounds of the Smithsonian Institute at an early hour this morning. A Coroner's jury found a verdict that he came by his death by reason of cold and exposure. There was no evidence of foul treatment. The deceased was of good moral and temperate character, but owing to breaking his leg some time ago he suffered occasionally from aberration of mind.

STEAM-BOAT INSPECTORS.

The Supervising Inspectors of Steam-boats, in session here, have received a number of plans for life-saving apparatus of various character, which have been appropriately referred to committees.

BOWEN AGAINST DELARGE.

Report of the House Committee on Elections on the South Carolina Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The report of the Committee on Elections in the case of Christopher C. Bowen, contesting the seat of Robert C. Delarge, from the Second Congressional District of South Carolina, says the Committee find upon the whole evidence that Mr. Delarge did not receive a majority of votes legally cast, and is not entitled to the seat. The case came before the Committee to be heard in December, session of 1871-72. Mr. Delarge then applied for a postponement and for leave to take further testimony, on the ground that the counsel employed by him to prepare his case and take testimony in his behalf, had possession of the evidence, and refused to surrender the same to be used before the Committee; and, further, that said counsel had been tampered with and bribed by Bowen to act for him. The Committee found both these allegations to be proved. Some of the Committee are of opinion that this proceeding, which would furnish ground for the expulsion of the contestant if he were a member, would justify a refusal to permit him to proceed with the contest or to award him the seat. An opportunity to take further testimony was granted to the said member, and for that purpose the case was postponed to the present session of Congress. An examination of all the testimony and statements on both sides shows the frauds and irregularities in the conduct of the election were so great that it is impossible to determine which had the majority of the ballots legally cast, and for this reason the seat should be declared vacant. It further appears, that on the 19th October, 1870, on the same day, when he claims to have been elected to the House of Representatives, the contestant was chosen a member of the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina for a period of two years, and on the 1st November took his seat as a member of the said House. It further appears, that in 1872, Bowen was elected Sheriff of Charleston for a term of four years, and in November last took the oath of office, and entered upon the duties of the same and which office he now holds. These offices are in their nature incompatible with the office of member of this House, and are expressly declared to be so by the Constitution of South Carolina. Some of the Committee are of the opinion that the acceptance of this office by Bowen disqualifies him from the further prosecution of a claim to a seat, and from taking a seat therein if he should be found to have been duly elected. While the Committee are unanimous in finding these facts, they are not unanimous in holding that either one of the reasons aforesaid is sufficient of itself to disqualify the contestant, but they are unanimously of the opinion, on the whole case, that Mr. Bowen is not entitled to the seat, and therefore recommend the adoption of a resolution that neither De Large nor Bowen is entitled to the seat.

THE SMALL-POX IN BOSTON.

Rapid Spread of the Pestilence—The Dead Buried at Night.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—The small-pox epidemic in Boston and vicinity is beginning to create grave apprehensions among the people of all classes. For months the disease has been on the increase, and the feeble efforts of the authorities to prevent its spread have amounted to nothing. The new City Government has grappled with it with an apparent determination to check its progress, but the disease has obtained such a firm foothold that it will be a long time before it can be wholly eradicated. It is probably no exaggeration to say that 3,000 cases now exist in this City, and the percentage of deaths is much larger than by all other causes combined. Nearly all the burials are made in the night, and from midnight until daylight there are very busy times in the various cemeteries surrounding the city. Two hospitals have been established for the treatment of Boston patients, and within two days after they were ready they were filled to their full capacity, and yet there are accommodations for only a fraction of the cases now existing and rapidly multiplying. The authorities, of course, endeavor to conceal the real state of affairs, and, until within a day or two, they have partially succeeded. The alarm now, however, is becoming general, and a great many families whose means allow it have removed from the city. There is probably not a single hotel of any class in the whole city but has had its quota of cases, but of course the patients have in every instance been promptly removed, and therefore no deaths have occurred in the public houses. Only last night Judge Cole of the Supreme Judicial Court, was taken with the disease, and at midnight was taken from his hotel to one of the hospitals in the Highland District. His condition to-night is very critical, and it is probable he cannot recover. The epidemic has already begun to affect business, and its damage to the commercial interests of the city promises to be scarcely less than that occasioned by the November fire. Of the suburban cities most afflicted Charlestown is the most prominent.

Veterans of the Mexican War Looking for Pensions.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 19.—At a meeting of the veterans of the Mexican war, last evening, permanent organization was effected and steps taken to secure the co-operation of survivors elsewhere in a movement to present their claims to Congress for pensions. It is understood that Gen. Negley has signified his willingness to bring the claims of the veterans before Congress.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

Description of the Building as it Will Appear When Finished—Progress and Cost of the Work.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1873.

The Commissioners for the new State Capitol recently submitted their report for the year to the Legislature, and it is now in the hands of the printers. It does not pretend to give more than an official detail of the work done during the preceding twelve months, and to gain an adequate idea of the magnificent building which is going up under their superintendence, we must seek other sources of information. The new Capitol has been often the subject of description, and from the wide distribution of copies of the design most people are more or less familiar with the general features of the structure as it will appear when completed; but to convey a clear idea of the progress of the work, it will be necessary to begin anew, and to give, first, a few words to the site of the building.

Albany, as every one knows, is a city built on several steep hills, rising almost from the bank of the Hudson to heights ranging from 100 to 250 feet. The central and highest of these will be crowned by the new Capitol. At the foot of the hills, and parallel with the bank of the river, runs a rather narrow street called Broadway. At the Capitol Hill, State-street opens the way up to the summit. It is of great width, and at the top of it, the ugly little brick and stone building which now serves as the State-house peers through the trees of the park in front of it, while a hideous figure, supposed to represent "Justice," and as an artistic production something worse than the figure-head of an old sailing ship, looks down on the wondering spectator from the top of a pepper-box, intended for the cupola of the building. To the right of this specimen of early architecture is the Congress Hall Hotel, and the two buildings together fill up the Capitol square. State-street is deflected by them, so to speak, to the left; Washington-avenue forms the right side of the square. Behind these two buildings, and filling the whole east front of the square, the new Capitol is rapidly rising, and when it is finished and ready for occupancy, the two wretched structures which now conceal it from view will be swept away, and their sites made part of the terraced approaches to the main entrance of the Capitol. The front will be 300 feet broad; in the centre will be the magnificent main portico, approached by flights of broad steps, which will rise from the level of the street to the top of the basement story of the building, twenty-one feet. At the four corners are the great pavilions; there are north and south entrances with porticos like the main entrance, except that instead of flights of steps reaching above the basement story the base of the porticos is supported by massive square pillars designed to match the wall they are thrown out from. The doors here are on a level with the street. On either side of these north and south entrances are ventilating towers, rising to a height of 200 feet. The west front of the building is nearly similar to the east, the only difference being that the portico is here level with the terrace, and the basement story partially sunk, as the Capitol stands not exactly on the summit of the hill, but on its east front. The great central tower, which will be 365 feet high, and above the level of the Hudson 565 feet, is placed a little east of the centre of the building, and as the main front is on the East, or looking down to the river, the position of the tower makes it a part of that front, and gives the whole river face of the building a striking magnificence. Of course a building designed in the style of the new Capitol is and must be covered by a Mansard roof; this is just as essential to the unity of the main design as the porticos or the towers: and the roof in this case, or, to speak more exactly, the several roofs of the different divisions, will be one of the most elegant features of the building. As the materials used in its construction will be entirely of metal or other non-combustible material there will be no danger from fire. To recapitulate, the dimensions of the building are:

Front (North to South)	300 feet
Depth (East to West)	400 feet
Main tower, height	365 feet
Extent of ground inclosed by the walls	3 acres
Height of walls	150 feet

THE INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS.

In speaking of the interior arrangements it will be convenient to consider the building as entirely finished. How far it has approached that stage will be found further on. Let the visitor imagine himself coming up the steep hill called State-street, that he has reached the square at the top, and sees the Capitol before him in all its new-born beauty. Passing through the well-appointed park in front of the main entrance, he reaches the first flight of steps which rise to the terrace; on the terrace he is on a level with the basement story, and under the great stairway leading up to the main portico before him is an entrance to it. Should he wish to find any office connected with the State Government, this basement story is the place where it should be sought, for the whole floor is fitted up exclusively for them. If he be a State legislator, either in Senate or Assembly, he will ascend the broad flight of steps and enter the building at the main portico. Here he may choose several ways to either Chamber. The Senate is on the south side, the Assembly on the north; and they occupy the greater part of their respective sides of the building. Exactly in the centre of it is a large open court-yard, paved with marble, except where slabs of plate-glass are set in the pavement, and adorned with a fountain and groups of statuary. This court-yard lights the two legislative chambers from the interior; their exterior windows look out on either side of the square. On the same floor with the two chambers, and situated at the back of the building, are the various committee rooms; so there will be no running up and down-stairs for members to do. There are two smaller court-yards, each thirty-five feet square, in the north-west and south-west corners of the building, for the same purposes as the central one. While standing in this central court-yard, the visitor is on a level with the basement story; if he faces the east, above him rises the lofty main tower, at the base of which he is standing; along the front of the building the Governor's offices and the State Library are situated; on his left is the Senate, to his right the Assembly; behind are the committee rooms, &c. Under him is the large central chamber, where the heating and ventilating engines are placed, and the circular glass slabs in the flooring give light to the chamber.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

When the work of building was commenced, in March, 1869, the first thing done was to excavate the whole three acres of ground the building was to cover to the depth of twenty-six feet. A foundation of concrete of the most durable character was then laid over all this to the depth of four feet. On this the foundations of the structure were begun, and during the year past the walls have been carried up to an average height of fourteen feet above what will be the level of the street. It will be seen that this does not complete the "basement story," which will be twenty-one feet high. The sub-basement is, of course, entirely completed, so far as the building of it is concerned; and while walking through its vaulted passages, dimly lit by gas-jets between the massive arches, we may gain some idea of the immense solidity of this vast structure. The point of chief interest in this under-ground region is the central chamber, where the two engines will be placed. It is, as before stated, immediately under the court-yard, and therefore exactly in the centre of the building. The groined roof is supported on columns of limestone of the finest procurable quality; the floor will be of marble; the chamber will be well ventilated and lighted, and the brick-work of the ceiling will be rubbed down smooth, then painted and pencilled. This groined roof, it should be mentioned, is one of the finest in the world, according to the statements of foreign engineers and architects who have visited it; and the whole chamber, in its present form, reminds one of the crypt of some vast cathedral. Here we may see part of the foundations of the main tower—one side of a great pyramid of stone, 150 feet square at the base, and battening up to 65 feet square at the surface of the court-yard. The parting brick walls of the building average four feet in thickness, and are constructed of the best brick in the market. The walls for the upper story, up to the water table, are of Dix Island granite; above that they are of a light-colored granite from quarries in Maine and New-Hampshire, the surface of the stone being so finely dressed as to appear like marble. The outside walls are twenty-two feet thick at the base, and the footings of the arches are of great breadth, and give the greatest stability to the structures raised on them. The building has been so solidly and carefully constructed up to this point that no "spring" or "crack" in it has any where been perceptible—an unusual circumstance with structures so large as this. The work of dressing the stone is done mainly in the shops behind the building, where some two hundred masons are at work Summer and Winter; other stone used in the building is dressed at the New-Hampshire quarry. Though the heaviest part of the building has been finished, it will probably take five years more to complete it. The architect is Mr. Thomas Fuller, of this city, and the general Superintendent, Mr. J. Bridgford. The total cost of the building will probably reach $10,000,000; but when completed it will be one of the finest and most magnificent structures not only on this Continent, but in the world. Visitors desiring to know how it will appear when finished, should visit the little house beside it, where the large working model of the building has just been placed; and after a thorough inspection of this, they may submit themselves to, the guidance of Mr. M. Craven, who has charge of the building so far as visitors are concerned, and he will show them over all of the new Capitol, so far as completed, and give all information concerning this great work.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

How Boston Detectives Work—A Case of Criminal Mismanagement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Quite a little sensation was caused in this city this morning by the publication of an article in the *Courier*, purporting to be a true narrative of the way in which the murderer of Katie Leehan escaped detection and arrest. It will be remembered that about one year ago Catharine Leehan, an Irish girl employed as a servant in a family in Brookline, was found one morning, about a year ago, in a field on Western-avenue, near the Brookline boundary, her head brutally smashed by a stone, which had caused her death, and her person outraged. The affair caused intense excitement at the time, but only one person was arrested, and he was finally discharged. It seems that on the morning of the murder, when the news reached the City Hall, all the detectives were called upon to go to work upon the "job," and several patrolmen were also detailed and ordered to work independently. One of these patrolmen so detailed went at once to the scene of the outrage. There he found an old-fashioned woolen hat, with a peculiar rim, covered with blood and hair. This he took to a chemist. The blood was found to be human, and, when compared with the blood of Kate Leehan, was found to be exactly the same. The hat was a new one, and the officer started on a tour among the stores, among whom was Wortman & Co. This was on the third day after the murder was discovered. Mr. Wortman, upon being shown the hat, at once identified it as having been purchased at his place on the Saturday night previous, by a man apparently twenty-seven years old, who looked like a mechanic. The description of the man was most minute. From further information, it was learned that the purchaser of the hat had on the same evening bought a suit of clothes at Oak Hall.

After another two days' search the officer learned that the owner of the hat and clothes was a carpenter, and that he had, on the night of the murder, returned home quite late. The following morning he got up at 5 o'clock and stated his intention of going to visit his sister in Pawtucket. The landlady noticed that her boarder had the bosom of his white shirt covered with blood and a part of his clothing torn. The man left the house soon after 6 o'clock, to take the train for Pawtucket.

Communication was had privately with Pawtucket, and it was learned that the man was there under an assumed name. Then the officer reported progress to the chief, who then made the great mistake of the case, and assigned him to work with two detectives, instructing him not to do anything without asking their advice. The result was as might be expected: the other detectives got wind of the case, too many men became interested, the murderer became suspicious and uneasy, and, on the eighth day of his sojourn with his sister, quietly flitted from the house on High-street, which, it was said, was under surveillance, and went to Providence. The officers who were best acquainted with the circumstances arrived in Pawtucket the next morning, too late to accomplish anything. The officers who had already interfered soon found that he was in Providence, but the others were not a whit behind them, and before a descent could be made he had flown again, this time to New-York, where all search was in vain. The officers remained in New-York for nearly a month, and finally returned home chagrined with the result of their labors. The murderer has never been heard of since.

The Newport Murder—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 19.—The Coroner's jury convened at the Station-house this afternoon, for the purpose of finding out how W. H. Harrison, the fort soldier, came to his death, the particulars of which I forwarded last evening. Contrary to the expectations of the community the jury came to the decision that Harrison came to his death by intemperance and exposure. It is the general belief that he was first murdered and afterward robbed, and that this sad tragedy will be fastened upon one or more of those whom he was seen with on the evening previous to the murder.

Destructive Fire at Parker's Landing, Penn.—Loss $100,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 19.—A destructive conflagration occurred at Parker's Landing, Penn., this afternoon. The fire originated, at 4 o'clock, in the Opera-house Saloon, and the flames spread with such rapidity that all efforts to subdue them were for a while unavailing. The following buildings, with their contents, were destroyed: Wallace House, Oil Exchange Hotel, Daily *Transcript*, Union House, Greeley House, Spencer's Opera-house, and Chalfant & Graff's hardware store. A number of other business houses and twenty-five or thirty dwellings were also consumed. The loss is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000, with but little insurance. At 9 o'clock the fire was got under control, and no further danger is apprehended.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Special Russian Mission to London—British Co-operation in Asia Asked and Refused.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The object of M. Schouvaloff's mission from the Russian Government has been made known. He came to England to obtain the co-operation of the British Government in the measure contemplated by Russia in Central Asia; but Her Majesty's Government refused to change the attitude taken by it when the first reports of Russia's intentions were received. England's declaration of her determination to secure Afghanistan against attack if Russia annexed Khiva, opened the whole question of Anglo-Russian relations in Central Asia. Russia now proposed to England that they should deal with the Khiva and Afghanistan difficulty as part of the general Central Asian question. M. Schouvaloff was unsuccessful in effecting an arrangement with Her Majesty's Government and has returned to St. Petersburg.

Germany Displaying the Trophies Won in the War with France.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—A grand display, religious, military, and civic, was made at Potsdam today. In the Garrison Church eighty-six flags, captured from the French during the late war, were hung from the walls with imposing ceremonies. The Emperor and Empress, the Princes, and the chief Generals of the army were present. The Emperor thanked the army for its heroism, the results of which, he said, were eternally engraved on the tablets of history.

Matamoras Import Duties—The Zona Libre.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—A Matamoras dispatch says: "The question of the duties of five per cent. on imports into the Zona Libre has been decided in favor of the merchants of this city, and the arbitrary measures taken by Collector Busto have been severely condemned. It was not the intention of the Minister of Finance to make the collection of the additional duty retroactive. The privilege has been granted merchants to import under the old tariff of 1856 for a period of four months.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the Atlantic States, with low and falling temperature, winds veering to light and fresh westerly, and clear and clearing weather. It has decidedly fallen from Tennessee to the upper lakes, Lake Erie and the North-west, with fresh to brisk and occasionally high southerly to westerly winds, cloudy weather, rising temperature, and areas of light snow; clear weather has generally prevailed over the Gulf States, with winds veering to easterly and southerly, falling barometer and rising temperature.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, clear weather, but winds backing to southerly and westerly, on Monday afternoon and night rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, and probably light snow; for the Middle States, falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh and brisk westerly to southerly winds and cloudy weather with very probably snow over the northern portion; for the South Atlantic States light to fresh westerly to southerly winds, rising temperature, and probably increasing cloudiness; from Tennessee to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, rising temperature, fresh and brisk southerly to westerly winds, cloudy weather and snow, excepting, possibly, light rain from Tennessee to the southern portion of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The midnight telegraphic reports from Canada, the Western Gulf, Minnesota, and Dakota have not been received.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 31°; 6 A. M., 19°; 9 A. M., 21°; 12 M., 22°; 3 P. M., 22½°; 6 P. M., 21½°; 9 P. M., 19°; 12 P. M., 15°. Average temperature yesterday, 21⅝°.

A REMARKABLE FEAST.

Adventures Among the Cannibals—The Story a Resident of Oswego Tells of an Eccentric Albany Doctor.

From the Oswego Palladium, Jan. 17.

We yesterday published from the Albany *Evening Times* the announcement of the death of the celebrated surgeon Dr. Cooke. Mr. W. B. Dolmage, of this city, who has been an intimate friend of the Doctor's for many years, informs us that Dr. George Cooke was ninety-two years old on the 8th of March last; that he first came to this country in 1812, as surgeon of a British war ship; that he went back to England at the close of the war with this country, and returned to New-York in 1820. He then went to South America for a short time, returned to New-York, and, in 1830, located himself in Albany, and established a dispensary, and attained fame and wealth. For many years past he made frequent and long visits to this city, where he had purchased a delightfully located residence on the Oswego River. This property he afterwards sold to Mr. Dolmage, but continued his periodical visits to the Dolmages, and enjoyed their hospitality. Mr. Dolmage relates many thrilling incidents in the early and venturesome life of Dr. Cooke, one of which we give in the veritable words of the relator:

"In 1807 Dr. Cooke, then surgeon of the British man-of-war Belcher, which was cruising off the Tonga Islands, went ashore with twelve of the crew to gather herbs for medical purposes. They were all captured by the natives, who proved to be cannibals. They were immediately bound with strips of bark and thrown into a sort of hole or cave in the side of a hill and kept there until the next morning. During the night the unfortunate victims heard the yells of the savages, who were preparing for the horrible feast of the morrow. In the morning they were brought out into the light; unbound, stripped entirely naked, again firmly bandaged, trussed, and laid upon their faces on the ground in two rows and about four feet apart. The male savages who had assembled from the surrounding islands in large numbers, formed a circle, the inner diameter of which was about sixty feet, and the women and children were placed inside the circle. The latter beat tom-toms and yelled in fiendish chorus, while the males performed a devil's dance for fully an hour.

This done, twenty-six brawny and naked savages—the whole gathering of demons, old and young, male and female, were perfectly nude—twenty-six powerful savages advanced; two of them seized each of the victims by the hair and dragged them about 2,000 feet to a sandy beach, upon which the copper-colored sun sent down its fierce, quivering, broiling, and unobstructed rays. Here was gathered wood in thirteen piles—one for each victim—and the savages were seating themselves in groups around each pile. Another ring was formed around Dr. Cooke and his companions, and a short dance was performed, when, at some signal from the chief—a magnificent brute, nearly eight feet tall and 'made in proportion'—there was a dead silence. The hungry-looking savages sank on their haunches upon the sand, licking their chops like famished wolves.

The chief then approached the helpless victims and began a critical examination of the physical condition of each. He lifted their upper and lower lips, examined their teeth; drove his powerful thumb into their arm-pits; pressed his hand upon their ribs; felt of their legs and arms, all the while wearing the expression of a bloated epicure.

During the progress of this examination the thirteen fires were lighted, and added their heat to that of the relentless sun. The chief finally approached Dr. Cooke, turned him upon his back, wreathed his hand into his hair, and lifted him upon his feet. The savage marked with his finger upon the loins of the trembling doctor the portion of the carcass he had selected for himself. As he did this, the eyes of the savage and his dinner met. The doctor inadvertently, and more by a spasmodic action of the muscles than otherwise, gave a semi-masonic sign. The chief started and gazed fixedly upon the doctor's face. The doctor repeated the sign. The chief answered it, and immediately uttered a cry of amazement, followed by some gibberish, which was received with a yell of disappointment from the whole gathering of demons, who sprang to their feet and rushed upon the Christians. The Chief swung his tremendous war club, and plastered the bound bodies of the Englishmen with the brains of a score of the heathen devils before you could articula e Jack Robinson. He then gave a command to a subordinate, who came up and with a sharp flint cut the bonds of the white men, and they were free.

The bodies of the savages just killed were stewed down in six potash kettles which had been cast ashore from a wrecked vessel in 1804, and the horrible wretches glutted themselves upon the bodies of their late comrades. Dr. Cooke and his men stayed upon the island four days, during which time they were guarded with great care by the chief—whom the doctor christened Chul Chug—which is cannibal for life-preserver. They were treated with great hospitality, and escorted by a long procession of savages to the beach where their boat lay, when they took their departure. It seems some five years before the date of this narrative, an English captain was cast ashore from a wreck—he being the only soul saved. He managed to get into the good graces of Chul Chug, and gave him the first two degrees of Masonry. During the four days that Dr. Cooke remained on the island, he gave 'Chul' five more degrees—in consideration of which 'the heathen savage' was overcome with gratitude. The doctor returned to the island in 1809. He found there a large and flourishing Masonic Lodge, and two missionaries from England, one of whom was roasted and eaten in honor of his return."

Mr. Dolmage has heard Dr. Cooke say that whenever his mind recurred to that fearful scene on the sandy beach, he (the doctor) could feel the stubby finger of the giant savage tracing the choice parts on his body.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The following is the day calendar of the Supreme Court General Term in Syracuse, N. Y. for today, 47, 61, 75, 110, 131, 137, 138, 139, 140, 142.

The schooner Edwin J. Palmer, from Fronters, Mexico, with cargo of mahogany and hides for New-York, arrived at Key West, Fla., yesterday, with the loss of part of her mainmast.

The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the charges of corruption and bribery in the late Senatorial election in Missouri has been in session in Jefferson City two days. The meetings are secret.

The saw and planing mills of the Mitchell & Rowland Lumber Company, Toledo, Ohio, were burned, yesterday, with a large quantity of rough and dressed lumber; loss from $25,000 to $30,000, which is covered by insurance.

A young German, known as Henry, while lying on the track of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad yesterday, was caught by a cowcatcher and dragged to Paterson, where what remained of his body fell to the track.

Miller's Block, in Pawtucket, R. I., was burned yesterday, and the adjoining block damaged. Among the losers are S. Field & Co., H. H. Sager, J. L. Anderson & Co., H. C. Dorsey, and the heirs of Joseph Miller. The total loss is about $22,000.

A memorial has passed the Missouri House of Representatives, asking Congress to appropriate sufficient money to remove all obstructions to the navigation of the Mississippi and tributaries, and especially to improve the river between St. Louis and Cairo.

Yesterday morning the shoe factory of Arnold, Jay & Griffiths, with contents, and the glove factory of F. C. Hotchkiss, in Gloversville, N. Y., were burned by an incendiary. The stock of gloves was saved in a damaged condition. Loss $50,000, insurance $30,000.

The suit of David Clark, of Hartford, Conn., against the Rev. Dr. Scudder, Presiding Elder in the Methodist Church for the East New-York District, and involving the ownership of a cottage at Martha's Vineyard, has been settled, Mr. Clark declining to continue the prosecution.

A Curious Bankruptcy Case in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—Peter Schwab, of Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, for several years a distiller, by which he made a fortune, was, within a year, adjudged bankrupt. Within the last few weeks the United States have been trying to reopen Schwab's bankruptcy case, on suspicion that Schwab did not report all his assets. Sworn testimony in the case was taken before Flamen Ball, Register in Bankruptcy, yesterday, which reveals a state of circumstances relative to revenue matters in this city both singular and interesting. It seems, according to the evidence of Edward M. Roth, proprietor of the St. Nicholas Hotel in this city, that, as early as last June, a sealed package was delivered into his hands to keep in the safe by Peter Schwab, Joseph Williams, and T. P. Saunders, and indorsed "not to be delivered to either of the above parties unless all are present." Saunders and Williams both told witness the package contained money, but Schwab afterward said it only contained bits of paper. Yesterday, in the course of the examination, this package was opened and found to contain only pieces of newspaper. Witness testified that the above parties delivered the package to him after a consultation in a private room at the St. Nicholas. He said Schwab spoke of Williams and Saunders as persons who could be bought, and that this package would prove it. Williams testified that Schwab solicited the interview, and that arrangements were entered into by which $6,000 were counted out and put in an envelope, sealed, to be deposited in Mr. Roth's safe until a certain case against Mr. Gaff and others, distillers, then pending in the United States Court, was decided; witness went down with Schwab, who deposited a package precisely similar to the one containing the money; T. P. Saunders, of Hamilton, Ohio, and W. P. Pate, of Patriot, Ind., were present at that interview; the money was to be divided when the defendants in the suit mentioned were acquitted; Saunders was to get $4,000, and Williams and Schwab $1,000 each. Witness testified that Pate was not to have any money, but that he represented himself as Mr. Gaff's friend. Schwab testified that the package opened was the package he deposited; that there was another package like this containing money, which was to contain $6,000, but this was not the package. He said that having a suit in the United States Court pending against him, he had been troubled by what he termed "these blackmailers." Subsequently Williams saw witness; told him he had a big case worked up against the Plank-road distillery—that of A. P. Williams; that a good deal of money might be made out of it, and wanted witness to join them, which he agreed to do. He testified that subsequently he met Saunders and Williams at the St. Nicholas, and there fixed up this package and told the proprietor of the hotel that he (witness) would be subpœnaed in Court, and would expose these blackmailers, as he called them. When he got on the witness stand he was not examined as a witness, but afterward told Mr. Roth he was sorry he could not expose these men.

Joseph Williams testified that he had made several efforts to get Schwab to come to the St. Nicholas, and meet him and Saunders and open the envelope, but without success.

Raid of Indians on a Ranche Near Fort Laramie.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Jan. 19.—The Indians stole five horses from John Phillips' ranche, near Fort Laramie, last night, and retreated to the northern country, out of reach of pursuit. The citizens of this neighborhood are anxious that the Government should re-establish military posts at Forts Phil Kearney, Reno and F. C. Smith, and keep the Indians on the reservation. Such action would open to settlement the best part of Wyoming, and guarantee the safety of the lives and property of settlers.

A Present from the Ex-Emperor of the French.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 19.—A Catholic priest of Fort Wayne, Ind., has just received, as a present from the late Louis Napoleon, a magnificent gold and silver chalice, to be used in the cathedral of that city. It is enameled in four different colors, and bears an appropriate inscription in Latin. An autograph letter accompanied the gift. The priest was a personal friend of the ex-Emperor in his early days.

Bowles Bros. Failure and Josephine Mansfield.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—Josephine Mansfield, through counsel, has attached the property of Nathan Appleton, at Newport, R. I., to the amount of $20,000 for loss of $12,500, which she deposited with Bowles Bros. just before their failure. A hearing of the case will be had in April.

Is There a Corner in Western Union?

There was considerable discussion among the stock operators at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, last evening, in regard to Western Union, it being commonly reported that a pool exists, composed of a few wealthy brokers who are attempting to force up the price of the stock to a startling figure. It is also said that Commodore Vanderbilt is aiding in their operations, the clique using his name freely in connection with their transactions. The recent advance in the price, coupled with the announcement of the reduction of rates by the Company, has brought a large amount of investment stock, held outside of the City, to Wall-street, where it has been purchased by the speculative pool.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Prospects of the Isle—Policy of the Pro-Slavery Agitators—Moves of the Government—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873.

The political prospects of the island are exceedingly threatening; the blind leaders of the ultra-Spanish and proslavery party persisting in the ruinous course they have laid out for themselves, for Spain, and for Cuba. Such utter ignorance and perversity have not their parallel in the annals of history. One and a half million of dollars, according to general report, has been collected here and forwarded to Spain, for the purpose of buying the necessary influence in the Cortes and the Press, with which to defeat the proposed emancipation schemes in Cuba and Porto Rico. The leaders here have held numerous meetings, and they are determined to resist any decree or law emanating from the Cortes or Ministry, and intended to do away with slavery. Such a proceeding would undoubtedly place them in open rebellion against the Home Government, and the negroes and whites not belonging to the ultras, would be justified in rising, and, in the name of Spain, fighting against these men who refuse to acknowledge her authority. The leaders make a grand mistake in supposing that the armed force at their disposal at present would contribute to support them if they should once place themselves in opposition to the Home Government. It is exceedingly doubtful whether any officer of the regular army, excepting, perhaps, a few who own plantations and slaves in the island, would join the ultra-Spanish party in Cuba and set the authority of the Home Government at naught. Even among the volunteers are many who are not in accord with the ideas of the [illegible] slave-owning clique which controls the destinies of and virtually rules the island.

THE POSITION.

So far, the leaders of the pro-slavery party have managed to retain a certain power over the middle and lower classes, but there is not the slightest sign that they can always hold it. That there is much fermentation among the lower class, is certain, a few only awaiting a pretext to create a riot, and remarking that blood would certainly flow in Havana, should the Cortes or Ministry decree the reforms in Porto Rico or Cuba. The respectable Spaniards are, as a matter of course, bitterly opposed to any breach of the peace, as they can only lose by it. Furthermore, the occurrence of the slightest riot [illegible] commerce and trade, raises the price of exchange, and consequently that of every thing else, and depreciates the intrinsic value of the notes of the Spanish Bank, the only circulating medium now extant. The Press pursues its vacillating policy, making a great deal of noise, beating much about the bush, but in no way elucidating the grave question at issue.

THE GOVERNMENT.

In the meantime the Government is trying to raise the necessary means wherewith to carry on the war, and by a well-contrived plan with the *pro-hombres* of the situation, has succeeded in organizing a so-called Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of getting its acts apparently approved by the people at large. This Chamber of Commerce, that is to say, the Committee and presiding officers, includes the same men who figure as committee men every where else in the administration of affairs in general, in the direction of the Casino, in the command of the Volunteers, and in the enslaving of Chinamen. Mr. Zulueta made the first speech, which, as is the case with most of his speeches, was not understood by the audience. Mr. Gelpi, of the *Constancia*, and several others, followed, when the Committee was chosen, whereupon the majority of those present tried to ascertain what the meeting had been about. They will find out soon enough, when increased tax-bills are presented for collection. The Junta created to protect the debt of the island, so that the National Government need not assume it and prevent foreigners from paying it, have just rented the plantations belonging generally to such Cubans as are now in the United States, and are put under ban by the Government, at a yearly rental of $602,914. These plantations have until now been in charge of Government officials, and produced last year $369,330, which is a sure sign that somebody made the difference of $233,582. If the plantations were in charge of their owners, they would have produced nearly $2,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The railroad around the bay, to connect the Havana Railroad with the Regla warehouses, will be begun at an early day. The Captain-General has been authorized to purchase a large quantity of rifles in the United States. An Adjutant of Gen. Riquelme has arrived here, and has asked the Captain-General to send more troops and to see that different towns in the Central Department, especially Las Tunas, are better supplied with rations in future. The Spanish authorities deny that any filibustering expedition from San Domingo has been landed at Caney. The talking Cubans here assert, nevertheless, that such is the fact, and that 250 rifles and a respectable quantity of ammunition has reached the fighting Cubans in the interior. Sir Charles Bright is expected to-morrow, and will proceed to Key West and assume the direction of the grappling for the lost cables. Mr. Walter Gibbs Beal, an American residing and doing business in Caibarien, has just been rewarded for his services to the Spanish cause in Cuba, by receiving the cross of Isabel the Catholic. The news from the interior is of no interest, embracing only the usual accounts of minor skirmishes, in which neither side obtained any noteworthy advantage. QUASIMODO.

Panic in a St. Louis School-Room.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 15.

The Carroll School was the scene of a panic among the pupils yesterday afternoon, which resulted in one little girl being badly injured, and others more or less hurt. Just as the school was about being dismissed, Miss Wood, a teacher in No. 11, fainted from the effects of a recent illness. In falling she gave a scream, which the scholars understood to be a cry of fire, and they rushed pell-mell through the doors and down-stairs. In the stampede and confusion another lady fainted. Lotte Gauntee, a girl eleven years old, fell down-stairs and had her back dangerously injured. Her face and head were badly bruised by the children trampling over her while she lay at the foot of the stairs. Several other children were injured, but their names and injuries were not ascertained. One boy hung himself out of the window, and was only rescued through the excellent material of his pantaloons. The arrival of the Principal, Mr. Tholman, quelled the alarm and the scholars were quietly returned to their rooms.

The Connecticut Tobacco Crop.

From the Hartford Post, Jan. 18.

Examination shows that the statements which have been current of the total failure of the tobacco crop in Connecticut were exaggerations in the interest of packers and speculators. Much of the crop is in bad condition, but a good deal of clean, bright leaf has been saved, which will bring good prices and holders are in no hurry to sell. The season has been unfavorable for stripping, and it will be late before the work is fully commenced, but extra care will be paid to sorting, and the result will be a good round price to the producer for the best leaf. The Connecticut seed-leaf now stands at the head of the market, and its cultivation is profitable to the farmer, as the best qualities are obtained on poor sandy land, which is nearly worthless for any other crop. At the present average price of thirty cents per pound it is estimated that a profit of $275 per acre can be realized by the grower, exclusive of rent or interest on the land.

THE TREASURY ACCOUNTS

The Unexpended Balances and Faults in the Law Concerning Them—Preparing to Begin a New Century.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1873.

There has been prepared in the Treasury Department an important bill "to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes in relation to estimates, appropriations, and public accounts," on which the action of Congress at this session is urgently desired. A similar bill, somewhat more hastily drawn, and less comprehensive, was submitted to Congress last Winter, and passed the House without amendment or opposition. It has not been acted on by the Senate, and the new bill above referred to will probably be substituted for the one now in the Senate, and sent back to the House for concurrence.

The bill has been most carefully and laboriously prepared by Mr. J. H. Saville, the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, and one of the most experienced accountants in the United States, and a good lawyer. Moreover, every section of it has been submitted to, and considered by, the gentlemen in the Department most competent to advise as to its form and effect. Mr. Saville has also prepared a report to accompany the bill, which discusses and explains its various details and provisions.

Several sections of the bill are designed to simplify and improve the accounts of the Department, and give further security to the Government in the transactions of the Department. One of the most important of the changes suggested is the keeping of a premium and discount account with Government loans. No such account has ever been kept, nor can it be under existing laws. Mr. Saville thus explains the necessity and use of such an account. A perusal of his statement will indicate how one of the campaign canards was manufactured:

"In an examination of the loan accounts of the Government, commenced shortly after the present Secretary of the Treasury came into office, it was discovered that but very few of the loan accounts, as published in the book known as the *Receipts and Expenditures*, were entirely correct. The resultant error arising out of the differences in these accounts up to date is something over $116,000,000. The examination of these has been continued to the present time, and it will require at least three years' further examination to fully complete the investigation. During its progress it was found that the practice of covering into the Treasury, as a receipt from any given loan, only the amount actually received, had been uniform from the organization of the Treasury to the present time, so that whenever a loan was negotiated at a discount, the account which showed its redemption, and the account which showed the money derived from it, were found to disagree by the amount of the discount. As there has been no discount account kept, the gross expenditures of the Government appear to have been over one hundred and sixteen millions more than the amount received.

"To remedy this defect this section is submitted, and under its provisions it will be possible, hereafter, to make a correct statement of the public debt accounts from the receipts and expenditures of the Government, from which this statement should undoubtedly be made."

The statement is made that several sales of condemned stores, authorized by general law, could not be made, because the expenses of the sales could not be made out of the proceeds, and no appropriation was lawfully available. A section supplies the necessary remedy for this defect of law, and provides that proceeds of such sales, minus expenses, shall be covered into the Treasury, and not be used without appropriation. A single slight exception to this rule, under stringent regulations of accountability, is provided for.

The law of July 12, 1870, requiring unexpended balances of appropriations, at the end of the fiscal year, to be covered into the Treasury, has never met with approval of the accounting officers. Considering the objections which the Department has to that law, the brevity with which the report deals with it is quite remarkable. It is also explicit. It says:

"The original Surplus Fund act was passed in the year 1789, and remained in force until 1820, when a new act was passed, under which all money not required for expenditure was carried off the books, until the passage of the act of July 12, 1870, which provided a new method of doing it. The experience of the last two years has demonstrated, to the satisfaction of every one anxious to see the accounts of the Government properly kept and intelligently stated, that there never has been in the history of legislation a more unwise, injudicious, or pernicious law upon the statute books than the fifth section of the act of July 12, 1870, as it is now construed. At every session since it was passed Congress has appropriated moneys, with provisos exempting them from the operations of this provision. As a consequence, the statements of the expenditures, balances, &c., which are required by law to be submitted to Congress at the commencement of each session, have been made in such a manner as to be incomprehensible to any one but the person who makes them, or whose daily business it is to examine accounts under this law.

"The provisions of the five sections here offered on this subject have been very carefully studied, with a view to express the provisions of the act of July 12, 1870, more explicitly, and to secure the object of Congress without such contradictory and confused provisions of law as render it possible to construe the statute to suit the end desired.

"I would call particular attention to the provisions of section 31, which are, in my opinion, of the utmost importance in the form in which they are put. It accomplishes the object of the act alluded to in a more thorough manner, and at the same time, will avoid attempts on the part of executive officers to secure special legislation with reference to some particular appropriation under their charge. It would take much time to state all the facts which I have regarding the pernicious effect of this fifth section of July 12, 1870, but I am sure, if half were told, Congress would repeal the law at once, even though a return to the old practice is the result. It encourages extravagance in every branch of the service; and I am confident that an impartial examination of the effects of it will show that it has cost the Government since its enactment an average of $500,000 per annum in expenditures that would not have been incurred but for its existence. The President has said that the surest way to secure the repeal of an obnoxious law is to strictly enforce it. He might have added, also, that the surest way to induce evasions of bad laws is to put them on the statute-books in such a crude form as to make it possible for an ingenious officer to nullify them simply by a strict adherence to the letter of their requirements."

The section 31 alluded to above, on which the Department recommends reliance to secure the object of the law of 1870, is as follows:

"That it shall not be lawful for any department of the Government to expend for the service of any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that year, or to involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations. And it shall be the duty of the several officers of the Government having executive control of appropriations to provide for such supervision of the appropriations under their direction as shall secure the proper observance of the provisions of this section; and any person violating its provisions, or the regulations thereunder, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than $100 for each and every offense."

There is also a section authorizing the Secretary to make a charge for copies of Department papers furnished private parties for their own use. It is estimated that it costs the Treasury Department at least $50,000 a year to make the copies required by individuals for their own use.

Such are some of the provisions of a law which the experience of men learned in the science and skilled in the practice of accounts, and particularly in the Government accounts, declare desirable, and in some respects absolutely necessary, to the proper records and exhibits of Treasury transactions. It will, if enacted, pave the way to still greater reforms, reducing the expenses of administering the Government, and affording more complete security, because making all statements of Treasury transactions harmonious and easy of comprehension. It will be a step in the direction of bringing the system of Government accounts upon a strictly scientific basis. To bring them completely to such a foundation must be the work of several years, and involves a thorough examination of all the accounts from the beginning of the Government to the present time. This examination was begun by Mr. Saville several years ago, and is rapidly progressing toward completion. The importance of the work is so well understood that the Register of the Treasury, in his last annual report, proposes the creation of a division in his office to do the work, so as to have it ready for use at the coming centennial anniversary. It would hardly seem to be necessary to organize a new office to begin a work, the most important part of which has already been completed.

GENERAL NOTES.

Bloody Run, Penn., has changed its name to Everett City.

Over 23,000 white children in South Carolina do not attend any school.

Mrs. McMullen, of Moline, Ill., burnt her bedstead the other night to keep her children from freezing.

The ring Democrats of West Virginia are making fierce war upon Gov. Jacob, the ex-rebels being especially active.

The Canadian railway companies have come to an arrangement among themselves for the entire abolition of the system of free passes.

There are six prominent candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor of Connecticut, and at least ten for that of Lieutenant-Governor.

The vote of Pennsylvania in favor of electing the State Treasurer by direct vote of the people was 631,620. The vote against it was only 4,393.

The Hartford *Courant* believes that Hon. Richard D. Hubbard, of that city, will be the Democratic nominee for Governor of Connecticut.

A Massachusetts State constable stopped the sale of prize candy at a charitable Fair in New-Bedford last week as a palpable violation of the law.

Chief Justice Dixon, of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, is about to resign because of the inadequacy of the salary paid him. He has held the office twelve years.

Already, since the beginning of January, have been reported the wreck of sixteen ships, twenty steamers, fourteen barks, twelve brigs, and twenty-nine schooners.

The new Missouri Senator pronounces his name *Bo-jee*, with the accent on the last syllable. Tom Benton once said his name ought really to be called Bogus.

Gen. Joe Shelby is much disgusted by the defeat of Frank Blair, Jr., and proclaims his intention to "go on the other side, with the progressive, the liberal, the Republican Party."

The venerable ex-Gov. Olden, of New-Jersey, has resigned all the official positions he held, including those of Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals and Commissioner of the Sinking Fund.

There will be a general convention of the teachers of West Virginia in Grafton on Friday, Jan. 31, to suggest, for the benefit of the State Legislature, needed improvements in the public school system of the State.

Many of the speakers at the dinner given the Dominion Board of Trade in Ottawa Thursday night, referred to the beneficial results already arising from the settlement of questions long in dispute between England and America.

Gov. Moses, of South Carolina, recommends that a bonus equal to the State tax on their buildings, land, and machinery be granted for five years to all manufactories of cotton and woolen goods established in the State prior to Nov. 1, 1875.

The colored men of Maryland will hold a convention in Annapolis on Wednesday, Feb. 19, to urge the passage of the supplementary Civil Rights bill and of a National Education bill, and also to secure, as far as possible, recognition of colored men in Federal and State appointments.

A Scranton man who went home, the other evening, and found his house locked up, after infinite trouble managed to gain entrance through a back window, and then discovered on the parlor table a note from his wife, reading: "I have gone out; you will find the door-key on one side of the door-step."

A plan is broached in Boston to supply heat, power, and protection from fire to all buildings within 2,000 feet of some huge central boilers, to be located in Winthrop-square; and a bill has been introduced in the State Senate to incorporate a company for the purpose, with a capital of $500,000.

A correspondent of the Smithsonian Institution, who has made the measurement himself, reports that Niagara Falls gives a power of 11,363,036 horses. By the last census there are 51,017 water-wheels in operation in this country, giving a power of 1,130,416 horses. (Statistics are valuable and wonderful things.)

Dr. Gideon L. Soule, the venerable principal of Phillips Academy, at Exeter, N. H., has placed his resignation in the hands of the trustees, to take effect as soon as a competent person can be found to assume his duties. He has been for more than half a century in assiduous and successful service in the academy, and for nearly thirty-five years has been at its head.

Minnesota papers give many terrible incidents connected with the late storms. One party, engaged in clearing the railroad track, eight miles below St. Peter, discovered, nearly buried in the snow, a double team of horses and a sleigh, in which were seated two men, wrapped in robes and inclosed in buffalo overcoats, and frozen stiff. The men sat perfectly upright, and were within 200 yards of the station building.

A Western correspondent gives a vivid account of the effect some unexpected testimony had upon an attendant in the court-room. He describes the scene thus: "Every eye was directed toward him, and as the astonishing testimony fell hot from the burning lips of the reader, a curious pink was seen to form over his ears, gradually deepening and creeping over his cheeks toward his nose. As the red flush journeyed toward that organ, the blush on the ears faded, and a dreadful pallor took its place, and this also began to creep toward the nasal protuberance, driving the magenta red before it, until the unfortunate protrusive member was almost fire in its accumulated color."

Delegations to the Inaugural Ceremonies at Harrisburg.

A delegation of the Hon. Simon Cameron Association, of this City, left last night for Philadelphia, where they will be received by the Cameron Club of that city as their guests, and will participate in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of Gen. John F. Hartranft as Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at Harrisburg. Great preparations have been made for the occasion, and the clubs will leave Philadelphia in palace cars today. The Sixth Regiment Band of thirty pieces will accompany the delegates from Philadelphia. A large banner, with a full-length portrait of Hon. Simon Cameron, has been made for the occasion. It is of white satin, trimmed with heavy gold bullion, and festooned with maroon satin. The head-quarters of both clubs will be at the Jones House, Harrisburg.

A Dishonest Letter-Carrier Captured.

On the 4th of November last Dr. Johannes Roessing, the Consul-General of the German Empire to the United States, received a dispatch from Von Bulow, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Berlin, notifying him that Ernest Nelke, a letter-carrier employed at the Post-office in Wattershausen, near Gotha, in the Grand Duchy of Gotha, Saxony, had, on the 19th of October, purloined from letters intrusted to him to deliver 720 Prussian thalers, (amounting to nearly $700 in American currency,) with which he had fled. It was supposed that the fugitive would take refuge in this country, and Dr. Roessing at once consulted with Superintendent Kelso, and the result was that Detective Tieman was detailed to search for the fugitive. Subsequently the necessary affidavits and declarations were received by mail, and application in due form was made to United States Commissioner John A. Shields, who granted a warrant for the arrest of Nelke, and Detective Tieman was deputized by United States Marshal Sharpe to serve the warrant. Armed with this document, as well as the mandate which had been obtained from the State Department at Washington, Detective Tieman boarded all the incoming European steamers, and searched them for the fugitive, but he could not be found, and the search was given up, as it was supposed that he had not come to this country. A few weeks ago Dr. Roessing received information from the police authorities of Gotha to the effect that letters had been received by the relatives of Nelke from the fugitive, which had been written from Chicago and posted in that city. Through the German Consul at Chicago inquiries were made, and Nelke was found to be living with his sister, a Mrs. Julius Seligman, in that city. Detective Tieman at once repaired to Chicago and arrested Nelke on Friday last, arriving here with his prisoner late on Saturday night. Nelke is now locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields to-day, when the question of extradition will be argued. The prisoner is about twenty-nine years of age, and has a wife and two children living in Gotha. He does not deny his guilt, and expresses a willingness to return to Gotha and await his trial there. After leaving his home he went to Havre, and remained there two weeks, at the end of which time he took passage on the steamer Holland for this port. On his arrival in this City he started at once for Chicago.

STREET CLEANING YESTERDAY.

Removal of the Frozen Snow to the River—A Large Force Employed.

The Street-cleaning Bureau, under the supervision of Superintendent Thorne, yesterday sent out all their available force to remove from the streets the accumulated mass of frozen snow. Every Ward Inspector was ordered on duty with his carts and men, and the five special gangs, each consisting of about forty carts with from sixty-five to ninety men, usually employed on the main thoroughfares, were also set at work. The work was carried on in every Ward, but the larger portion of the force was employed in the down-town business streets, especially in the narrow thoroughfares so much occupied with vehicles during the week days. The cessation of all business and travel for the entire day gave the laborers a favorable opportunity for pushing the work to completion.

As the snow had become hardened into solid ice, the use of pick-axes was necessary to loosen it. A large number of men belonging to each of the various gangs were employed with pick-axes, while the remainder used spades with which to load up the carts. If the snow had been soft and loose, the horses would have been able to drag larger loads, bulk being of less consideration than weight, but the hardening of the snow so increased its gravity that but little more than a cubic yard of the frozen mass could be removed at a time by one horse. In those thoroughfares, however, that were being cleaned near the river's bank, such as Pearl-street, &c., each cart was enabled to remove from fifteen to twenty loads during the day, while those working in a more central locality, such as Printing-house-square, were only able to remove but twelve loads. The general average of each of the 600 carts employed throughout the City was ten loads during the day, making a total of over 6,000 cubic yards, or 162,000 cubic feet of snow-ice removed from the streets. Of this at least one-third was removed from the streets east, west, and south of City Hall.

The street-cleaners began their work at 7 o'clock A. M., and continued in constant operation till between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., the usual hour allowed for dinner being taken off the time at night, so as to get all the advantage possible of clear daylight. The greater portion of the narrow down-town streets, so much required for business, were therefore to a great extent cleared, yesterday, of the snow accumulations, and the work will be continued today by the Ward Inspectors and their gangs at the point where the men left off last evening. It is confidently expected that all interruption to business travel will very soon be removed from the streets, and no occasion will exist for the blockades that have so frequently occurred lately in the principal thoroughfares. For this reason three large gangs of men were employed along the line of Canal-street, two gangs along New Bowery and Pearl-street, one gang of twenty carts and forty-five men in the locality known as the Swamp, one extra large gang in Nassau-street, Printing-house-square and vicinity, several gangs on the west-side thoroughfares leading to the market, and so on through the entire City, leaving the less-traveled streets to be worked upon at a time when it would be difficult, if not impossible, to operate down-town.

The occupants of the stores along William-street, between Fulton and John, had evidently been impressed with the idea that the Street-cleaning Bureau did not intend to remove the snow from the roadway in front of their premises, and, therefore clubbed together to do the work for themselves. They, therefore, yesterday, set a private gang of laborers to work digging and picking up the frozen snow in the roadway, in the hope that, when that part of the labor was performed, the Bureau would at least supply the carts to remove it to the river. The laborers were working, yesterday, under the direction of persons employed in the stores of Faber & Co., Jeremiah Quinlan, and others, who, yesterday afternoon, said they had vainly attempted all day to communicate with the Superintendent of Street Cleaning, by means of the telegraph, and supposed they would have to wait, or have the snow carted away themselves—an expense that they were not authorized to contract, and for which they hoped there would be no necessity.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Fatal Result of a Fracas—Fires and Street Accidents.

On the 29th inst., Mary Murray, a colored girl, who for some months past had been living in improper intimacy with John Williams, also colored, at No. 59 Thompson-street, became engaged in a quarrel with her paramour. During the fracas which ensued, Williams struck the girl on the head with an iron stove-cover, fracturing her skull. The injured girl was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she lingered until yesterday, when death ensued. Dr. Cushman, Deputy Coroner, made a post-mortem examination of the remains, and found that death had resulted from pyæmia, from the fracture of the skull. Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest in the case. Williams disappeared immediately after the fracas, and no trace of him has been obtained by the Police.

James Beasley, aged thirty, a native of Canada, fell on the sidewalk on the 16th inst., and sustained a fracture of the right foot, from the effects of which he died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

John Koenig, a German, aged twenty-three, of No. 423 West Fifty-second-street, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, from injuries received several days ago by falling from the crowded platform of a Belt car, at Fifty-ninth-street and First-avenue.

The examination in the case of Isadore Filber, the young man who stands charged with having on the night of the 16th inst. set fire to the store of Benjamin Berkowitz, No. 79 Catharine-street, where he was employed as a clerk, was concluded before Justice Hogan yesterday. The Magistrate decided to hold Filber for trial on the evidence produced by Fire-Marshal McSpedon, and the question of bail will be determined today.

A false alarm of fire was caused at 7 o'clock yesterday morning by a dense volume of smoke pouring out of the basement of the Grand Hotel, at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-first-street, which, on investigation, was found to proceed from the furnace, in which a fire was being lighted.

During a fight at an early hour yesterday morning, at the corner of Greenwich and Edgar streets, Edward Johnston, aged twenty-one, of No. 391 Greenwich-street, was stabbed in the right shoulder by some unknown person. He refused to give any information of the affray to the Police.

Michael Donovan, aged 38, of No. 443 Cherry-street, was removed to Bellevue Hospital by the Seventh Precinct Police yesterday, suffering from a fracture of several ribs, received during a fight with Dennis Driscoll and James Donovan, on the 14th inst., in Cherry-street, near Jackson-street. The Police are looking for his assailants.

The Lancaster Bank Robbery.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Intelligencer* gives the following particulars of the bonds stolen from the Mechanics' Bank of that city on the 15th instant:

"The stolen bonds were principally United States five-twenties and Northern Pacific Railroad, and most of them belonged to depositors who had placed them there for safe-keeping. The loss to the bankers, it is thought, will not be more than $1,700—they not being responsible for the bonds deposited with them. We have been unable to get the names of the owners or a description of any of the stolen bonds except the following:

One $500 Lancaster city coupon bond, No. 433, issued to Annie M. Hurford, Jan. 1, 1872, and containing eighteen of the twenty coupons. It belongs to Conestoga Council, No. 8, O. U. A. M.

One Lancaster city coupon bond, No. 336, issued to the trustees of Jefferson Grove of Druids, Jan. 1, 1865, and held by John N. Haverstick. Coupons paid to Jan. 1, 1873.

A box belonging to Conestoga Lodge, No. 334, I. O. O. F., Safe Harbor, contains two promissory notes for $1,200.

A Successful Dry Goods Swindler.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, Jan. 15.

Yesterday the store of W. A. Blackstone, No. 166 East Seventh-street, was seized by the Sheriff at the suit of creditors in this city. To all appearance the store was filled with goods, but an investigation showed that the shelves which appeared to be so closely crowded with fine cloths contained worthless pieces of pine wood, each nicely wrapped about with a remnant of cloth. The apparent gorgeous display of valuables in the show-cases was composed of gaudy but shoddy remnants of millinery trimmings, with occasionally a perfume bottle and a box of common soap. The display wires over the counters and in the windows, to a cursory glance filled with elegant articles, were found to support nothing more valuable than coarse cotton handkerchiefs, cheap laces, and similar things of deception. In fact, the store was completely gutted, while to the eye it was filled with valuable goods. Blackstone had, it appeared, sent the goods which he had bought to other parts of the State, where he has doubtless disposed of them, and with his family has left for parts unknown.

GOAT ISLAND.

Aims of the Central Pacific Railroad—Why the Island Should Not be Ceded to that Corporation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GRASS VALLEY, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1873.

The absorbing topic just now in California is the Goat Island scheme. It appears that the owners of the Central Pacific Railroad are "still harping on my daughter," and are determined to obtain possession of Goat Island at all hazards, to use for their own purposes. Neither money nor talent is spared to accomplish their ends, and if money and talent can subsidize Congress, they will succeed, whether their claim is founded in justice or not. In natural history there is a bird called a cormorant. It gorges itself to repletion, swallows everything within its capacious maw that it can hold, disgorges, and swallows its disgusting mucilage over again, and wants more. And so it appears with the directors of the Central Pacific Railroad. Not content with having the road built by the liberal issue of United States bonds, the gift of every other section of land forty miles in depth along its line, with a fee simple of soil, timber, and water-power which is worth millions and millions, it has obtained subsidies from various counties in extending their lines, till these counties are overwhelmed in debt and in depressed circumstances. It has become a monstrous monopoly, whose power is beginning to overshadow the political power of the State, till it exercises a controlling influence in legislative halls, to promote its own ends, and it is now seeking to use that power in the halls of legislation in the national capital. Not content with the magnificent gifts of the nation and various subsidies in the State, like the cormorant, it craves more; and if it ever disgorges, it is only with a hope of getting all back, with much more. It now asks for the possession of Goat Island, situated in the Bay of San Francisco, about two miles from the city, and is held by the Government of the United States for military purposes, and for strengthening the defenses of the harbor. This appears to be antagonistic to the interests of San Francisco. One plea of the railroad men is that they desire to get as near the city as possible, and have room for warehouses, &c., for the actual benefit of the city. Why not go to the city direct, instead of having two miles of deep water between them? Whoever is acquainted with the bay and its surroundings knows well enough that at the upper end of the bay, at Niles, near the mouth of the Livermore Pass, the ground to the opposite side of the bay is low, wet meadows, which may be bridged with piles without difficulty, and much of the way by embankments, and the track laid to the western side of the bay, and thus run direct into the City of San Francisco. The distance is but little greater than the wet lands on the northern end of Salt Lake, over which the road now passes, and the road could as easily be built over the south end of the bay as across the marshes of Salt Lake. I fancy that the reason originally for not passing the head of the bay was that a longing glance was cast upon Goat Island by the keen-sighted managers of the road, who thought that by running the road to Oakland, and into the bay in the direction of Goat Island, they would ultimately succeed in a plan to get possession of the coveted island, and so by a system of wharves and warehouses, and perhaps by obtaining a controlling interest in steam-ship lines, absorb the business of the China and Japan trade for their own interest, to the great detriment of business men in San Francisco.

It seems that one of the arguments used by their friends in Congress is that the measure is favored by the people of California, that the elections turned upon this question, and that the people, by their vote, acquiesced in their plan. Nothing is further from the truth. It is not only San Francisco that is opposed to the aggressions of the railroad managers, but it is the whole people of the State. Except those who are directly or indirectly interested with the railroad men, those who would obtain some favor through them or their satellites, there never was a more unanimous opposition to their schemes by a whole people. They look upon it as a huge, unscrupulous monopoly, that would oppress the people instead of benefiting, or act in unison with them, for the prosperity of the body-politic.

When Mr. Sargent was a candidate for re-election the subject was not a prominent one. Mr. Sargent stood high in the estimation of the people. He ran upon his own merits. He was regarded, truthfully, as one of the ablest representatives in Congress that California had ever sent there, and I do not believe that it was in the power of the railroad monopoly to prevent his election had they endeavored to have done so. Nor do I believe now that he is a willing tool of the railroad. He is a man of independent mind. He may view the Goat Island scheme in a different light from his constituents; but whatever his views may be, I believe them to be honest, even if he is mistaken in their effect. Nor do I believe that any corporation can buy him. The elections last Fall were decidedly adverse to the railroad monopoly. At least one Democratic member of Congress was elected on the very ground that he was opposed to the monopoly, and in my own county, a strong Republican one, the Republican candidate was elected by a much reduced majority, because he was supposed to be in favor of giving Goat Island to the monopoly; and go where you will, from one end of the State to the other, you will find among the whole people a strong antagonistic feeling against the usurping power and aims of the Central Pacific Railroad managers. This feeling is not confined to the people of San Francisco. It is universal throughout the State, and if the question was presented to them for their decision through the ballot-box today, Stanford & Co. never would obtain a foot of Goat Island. The people think that too much property and power have already been given them. They do not wish to increase that power. We are not opposed to the railroad. Properly managed, it might be a blessing to the State. It is only the management that we are opposed to, and the arbitrary power that is used to oppress, instead of foster, the energies of the people, for speculative purposes. Without a check there is no telling where their ambition would end. It appears as if they would usurp the whole power and reduce the people to a species of serfdom, and the tenure of property would be held as it was in the feudal ages, on lease and sufferance.

By a system of exorbitant rates for freight and fare, people are deterred from coming to the State, while our own people are taxed so high that transportation is onerous.

It is only a shade lower than the old stage and mule-team rates, just so much less as to make stages and freighting unprofitable. Ten years ago, stages carried passengers from Grass Valley to Sacramento for from five to eight dollars, a distance of sixty-five miles. Today, by railroad, passengers have to pay $6 25, in coin, for the same. As one of the people, I sincerely hope that Congress will put its veto on the monopoly scheme of obtaining Goat Island.

Our Winter has been remarkably warm and pleasant. A few frosty mornings in December, which made ice in the tubs and pails nearly half an inch thick, was all the cold weather we have had. Here, at an altitude of twenty-five hundred feet, the thermometer has not been lower than twenty-two degrees above zero, and on Christmas Day a few roses remained to deck our turkey dinners. We have had abundant but warm rains, and thus far there has not been a sufficient amount of snow upon the Summit to insure us a supply of water in the Spring and early Summer. While I am writing, the doors and windows of my office are wide open, and the thermometer stands at sixty degrees in the shade. Our mines are doing well, and our prospects for business the coming Spring are flattering—that is, provided the railroad aristocracy will give us a chance to live. OLD BLOCK.

Another Extraordinary Dog Story.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 9.

A sea captain just arrived in this port from New-Orleans, exhibits an Irish setter dog, to whom he accredits one of the most remarkable exploits in canine intelligence. The dog was the property of the first mate, and was early noted for extraordinary sagacity. When the sailors took hold of the main-brace to haul it in, the dog immediately seized the end and ran the length of the deck with it, as if "lending a hand" to get the officer's order executed. A planter took a fancy to the dog, and prevailed on the first mate to present the animal to him. He carried it along with him 600 miles up the Mississippi River, and endeavored to show the setter every kindness. But one night the dog escaped, and, running along the river bank, leaped aboard a boat and was towed back to New-Orleans. But the ship had sailed, and a schooner Captain, into whose hands the setter fell, took it with him to New-York. The ship from which the dog was taken was lying on the other side of the river, and here is where the marvel comes in. The dog, while looking over the side of the vessel one afternoon, seemed to take special notice of the ship on the other side. After a few moments it leaped overboard, swam to its old home, and was taken aboard by the delighted sailors.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 18.

SALES FROM 9 TO 2 P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, b3	115⅛	100 Panama	129
75,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n	114⅞	1200 N. Y. C. & Hud.	103⅛
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3	115⅛	200 do. b3	103⅜
6,000 do.	115⅛	100 do.	103⅜
5,000 U. P. 1st	84⅛	100 do. b	103⅛
5,000 do.	84⅛	800 do.	103⅛
100 New Con. Coal	46⅛	300 do.	103¼
500 Consol. Coal	43⅞	400 do. s3	103
100 Western Union	83⅛	100 do.	103⅛
500 do.	82⅞	100 do. b3	103⅛
600 do. b3	82⅞	100 do.	103⅛
100 do. b3	83	100 Union Pacific s3	36⅛
100 do.	83	400 do.	36⅛
100 Quicksilver	44	100 do.	36⅛
100 Mar. L. & M.	24	100 do.	36⅛
100 Mar. L. & M. Pref.	31	100 B., H. & Erie b3	6⅛
100 U. S. Express	79	100 do.	8⅛
100 Erie Railroad c.	61⅛	100 St. Paul Pref.	77⅛
100 do.	61⅛	200 do.	77⅛
100 Pacific Mail	70⅞	100 Tol. & Wab.	71⅛
300 do.	70⅞	100 C. & Alton b60	114
200 do.	70⅞	700 Ohio & Miss.	46⅛
1100 do. b3	70⅞	100 do. b15	46⅛
200 do.	70⅞	100 do.	46⅛
300 do.	70⅞	100 do. b10	46⅛
100 North-western	80⅛	100 do. b3	46⅛
100 Rock Island	110⅞	900 do.	46⅛
100 Han. & St. Jo.	47⅛	200 do. b3	46⅛
100 Lake Shore	92⅛	300 do.	46⅛
200 do. 4	92⅛	200 C., C. & I. C.	38

MONDAY, Jan. 20—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 18, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,656,800
Decrease in Specie	1,428,300
Increase in other Legal Tenders	3,544,200
Increase in Deposits	5,148,700
Increase in Circulation	50,600

	Jan. 20, '72.	July 11, '72.	Jan. 18, '73.
National Capital	$71,785,000	$71,285,000	$71,285,000
Local Capital	15,370,500	16,734,200	16,919,200
Total	$87,155,500	$88,019,200	$88,204,200
Loans	270,031,900	275,552,800	278,209,600
Gold and Gold Notes	27,093,300	22,539,100	21,170,800
Other Legal Tenders	45,419,500	49,676,700	44,420,800
Deposits	220,361,500	207,441,500	212,588,700
Circulation	28,371,200	27,461,600	27,542,200
In Sub-Treasury	73,212,397	80,794,900	86,961,900

The Bank return, published this morning, exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the Lawful Money held, as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Jan. 11, '73.	Jan. 18, '73.	Jan. 20, '72.
Deposits	$207,441,500	$212,588,200	$220,361,500
Circulation	27,461,600	27,542,200	28,371,200
Total	$234,902,100	$240,130,400	$248,732,700
Required 25 ₩ ct.	58,725,525	60,032,600	62,183,075
Actual basis	63,415,800	65,531,700	73,112,800
Excess	$4,690,275	$5,499,100	$10,929,625
Rate of money	7 ₩ cent.	7 ₩ cent.	7 ₩ cent.

The Bank return is favorable to a steadier if not a cheaper Money market. The rates through the past week seldom exceeded seven ₩ cent. Currency Interest. The exceptions below this rate were not less frequent. The City Banks, while showing an expansion of $8,000,000 in Loans since this time last year, or about three ₩ cent., with the steady growth of trade, which, measured by the Imports at New-York, is twelve and a half ₩ cent., are $5,000,000 weaker in relative Lawful Money (Gold Notes and Greenbacks) to Deposits and Circulation. The latter, however, is still sufficient, as remarked above, to give steadiness to the Money market, if no disturbing elements appear later in the season.

The price of Gold is tending upward. Another advance of one ₩ cent. was made during the week, and the price is now four ₩ cent. above this time last year, and Exchange on London is close upon the Gold-shipping points. Part of last week's advance is due to a speculative demand near the close of the week, but the prevailing firmness at four points above last January, is due to the diminished supply from our recent heavy Trade balances, and the redemption, last Spring, of $40,000,000 of United States Coupon Bonds of 1862 recalled from Europe, where they had been held for six or eight years, this sum being in excess of the 5-20s 6 ₩ cent. exchanged in London by the first Syndicate for the New Coupon Five ₩ cents, amounting to $75,000,000.

This operation relates more especially to the supply of Gold in the Treasury, which was much larger, for its uses, than required a year ago, the excess simply losing to the Government six ₩ cent. Gold Interest. The difference in the gross sums held in the Treasury, and the balances belonging to the Treasury, are thus shown:

1872-1873.	Gold Coin On Hand.	Gold Notes Outstanding.	Treasury Balance.
Jan. 20, 1872	$103,977,000	$37,844,000	$66,133,000
Jan. 18, 1873	64,233,000	25,152,000	39,081,000
Difference	$38,734,000	$12,692,000	$27,052,000

In regard to the effect of our heavy Trade balances on the sources of supply of Gold and Silver outside the Treasury—in other words, on the annual production in the Pacific States and Territories—we may remark that, taking the results of the Foreign Trade for the last three Fiscal Years, and the average yearly production of Gold and Silver as $60,000,000—a very recent estimate makes it $62,000,000 for 1872—the following brief table may be interesting, it being borne in mind that the outgo of Specie is *Net*, that is, after deducting the Import entries of Foreign Gold and Silver:

TRADE BALANCES UNITED STATES THREE YEARS.

	Imports Consumed.	Exports. Gold Value.	Net Outgo. Specie.
June 30, 1870	$425,416,766	$376,636,890	$31,804,939
June 30, 1871	493,778,466	428,539,017	76,643,861
June 30, 1872	557,016,193	428,266,731	66,238,558
Total 3 years	$1,476,211,425	$1,233,442,638	$174,687,358
Trade balances, 3 years			242,768,787
Apparent difference, June 30, 1872			$68,081,429

The Exports of Gold and Silver appear to have been within six millions of the production, or $174,687,358 as against $180,000,000. This, perhaps, would not be a subject of remark, much less of regret, (as the new production is not wanted at home,) but for the heavy trade balance left over on 30th June last, *and the killing pace at which Imports have been marketed since*. During the changes in the Tariff that went into operation in July and August, no less than $122,211,266 Imports were left in Bond at the close of June. And at New-York alone, in the first five months of the new Fiscal Year, July 1 to Nov. 30, the Imports marketed were of the value of $191,771,776 as against $157,965,350 for the same months the previous year. The Bureau of Statistics has given us thus far only the first month, July, for the whole trade, and the balance shown, after counting out $17,000,000 Specie shipped from New-York, is over $18,000,000.

In view of the foregoing prospect, in connection with the advance in Gold and the vast total of American Stocks held abroad, we submit with all deference to Mr. Sherman that if the people of this country are tired of their Greenbacks, and begin to regard them as a standing reproach and dishonor to our credit, (all which we gravely doubt,) he will have to make his approaches to specie payments not only gradual, *but very "conditional" indeed*. The discretionary power which he would leave with the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the Greenbacks in Gold *or* Bonds would prove tenfold more significant than the discretion now allowed by the acts of Congress, but of which he (Mr. Sherman) would now deprive him over the $44,000,000 Greenbacks in reserve in the Treasury. And the effect of an unlimited authority to create additional 5 ₩ cent. Stock upon the New Syndicate, for which more than one wealthy combination is said to be competing, for the negotiation of $300,000,000 already authorized, can readily be imagined. The cost to tax-payers, as a step backward, in the matter of yearly interest on the Funded Public Debt, would be measured at the rate of 5 ₩ cent. (Gold) per annum on the Greenback Circulation, now free of Interest, thus contracted. Still, if Mr. Sherman is ambitious of his theory of "conditional" Specie payments, and really deems it worth the cost of even twenty millions a year, and the hazard of a crisis in the trial, we are free to say that he could not have selected a season so ripe as the present for a lively sensation before, as well as after, the experiment is entered upon. Only we beg him not to connect with his Bill the mere promise of free Banking, which the country is now entitled to as a separate act of legislation. And we further and earnestly insist that the fundamental Act of February 25, 1862, pledging the Public Faith to the receipt of Customs Duties exclusively in Gold, and their application to the payment of Gold Interest on the Public Stocks of the United States, shall not be violated by authorizing the receipt of Greenbacks conditionally redeemable in Gold *or* Bonds, after Jan. 1, 1874.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $11,283,162, against $6,134,738 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,454,423, against $4,006,015 same week in 1871. The Export of Gold and Silver, $328,155, against $372,465 same week in 1871. The Customs, in Gold, paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,915,975.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to Dec. 1, and since semi-official, from the Custom-house:

July	$38,024,391	December	*$33,[illegible]
August	43,822,729	Jan. 4	5,293,194
September	34,290,350	Jan. 11	5,392,186
October	30,6[illegible],752	Jan. 18	11,283,162
November	23,650,140		
Total since July 1, 1872			$219,127,754
Same time previous year			202,667,735
Increase since July 1			$16,460,019

*Unofficial.

The Currency value of exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York, since July 1, is as follows:

July	$27,660,068	December	*$19,[illegible]
August	19,[illegible],143	Jan. 1	4,[illegible]
September	19,[illegible]	Jan. 8	4,5[illegible]
October	23,124,749	Jan. 15	4,454,423
November	22,825,218		
Total since July 1			$147,[illegible]
Same time previous year			126,758,337
Increase since July 1			$20,667,148
Gold, Jan. 18, 1873			113 ₩ cent.
Gold, Jan. 20, 1872			109⅛ ₩ cent.

*Unofficial.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since July 1 are as follows:

July	$17,248,683	December	*$3,[illegible],371
August	2,586,148	Jan. 4	841,919
September	1,432,635	Jan. 11	2,635,223
October	4,729,143	Jan. 18	328,155
November	4,863,925		
Total since July 1, 1872			$38,649,417
Same time last year			23,602,401
Increase since July 1			$15,047,016

*Unofficial.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the Interest payments in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, from July 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$7,683,317	July	$16,951,456
August	19,960,758	August	3,075,096
September	13,891,688	September	3,725,223
October	11,314,166	October	5,518,389
November	7,747,601	November	6,927,456
December	6,951,775	December	8,980,316
Jan. 4	1,743,532	Jan. 4	1,723,876
Jan. 11	2,616,173	Jan. 11	3,448,005
Jan. 18	2,915,975	Jan. 18	1,909,124
Total, 1872-3	$74,825,017	Total, 1872-3	$52,258,642
Total, 1871-2	86,196,043	Total, 1871-2	54,278,135

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Jan. 20, '72.
American Gold	112⅛@113⅛@113	109⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	114⅞@115½	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	114⅞@115⅛	112⅛
U. S. New 5 ₩ cents	112⅛@112⅞	110⅛
Central Pacific 6 ₩ cents	99⅛@99⅛	102⅞
Union Pacific 6 ₩ cents	85⅞@86⅞	83⅞
New-York Central	103⅛@101⅛@103⅛	98
Rock Island	109⅛@111	111⅛
North-west Common	81@80⅛	74⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛@46⅞	46⅞
St. Paul Common	52⅛@51⅛@52⅛	57⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77@77⅛	82⅞
Toledo and Wabash	73⅛@71⅛	74⅞
Union Pacific	36⅛@34@36⅞	38⅞
Erie	59⅞@61⅛	33
Western Telegraph	83⅛@82⅛@83	74
Pacific Mail	71⅛@69⅛@71⅛	58⅞
Lake Shore	92⅛@92⅞	91⅛

The Public Funds have been in good demand, both for remittance abroad and domestic employment, and prices are ⅛@⅛ ₩ cent. higher than on the previous weekly review. The Share speculation at the Stock Exchange, after various, though not violent fluctuations, closes nearly the same in prices as on Saturday week. Rock Island is marked 1 ₩ cent. and Erie 1⅞ ₩ cent. higher, and Wabash 1½ ₩ cent. lower, while on the less active list there was an advance of 3 to 5 ₩ cent. on Central New-Jersey, Delaware and Lackawanna, and Harlem. The general market left off strong, after the Bank Statement, on Saturday.

The receipts of Cotton for the week past at all the ports were 136,200 bales, and for the Crop season to date, 2,008,500 bales, as against 1,703,000 bales to corresponding date last year. The exports of the week to Foreign markets were 87,800 bales, and for the season to date 1,098,700 bales, as compared with 909,400 bales to corresponding time last year.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅛
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	116⅛	5-20 reg., '67	114⅛
5-20 reg., '62	114	5-20 coup., '67	115⅛
5-20 coup., '62	114⅛	5-20 reg., '68	114⅛
5-20 reg., '64	114	5-20 coup., '68	115⅛
5-20 coup., '64	114⅛	10-40 reg.	111⅛
5-20 reg., '65	114⅛	10-40 coup.	111⅛
5-20 coup., '65	115⅛	5s coup., '81	112⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	113⅛	6s Currency	114⅛

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1873.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL, AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably, during the year, pay off, in gold, another large lot of FIVE-TWENTIES, and issue in their place FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, 86 and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000 they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price today is 89 to 90¼. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

To Investors.

To those who wish to REINVEST JANUARY COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than U. S. 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Jan. 1, 1873, on the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after that date, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

Court Calendars—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—ADMIRALTY.—Held by Blatchford, J.—104, De Groot vs. Steam-boat Kitty Strong; 7, Anneson vs. Schooner Creole; 8, Whitney et al. vs. Ferry-boat [illegible]; [illegible] vs. Loud [illegible]; Nickerson vs. Steam-tug [illegible]; [illegible] et al. vs. Steam-ship Grand; [illegible] vs. Steam-boat City of Norwich.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The Commissioners today issued the following order and adjourned: "Ordered—That the next Term of the Commission of Appeals be held in the City of Albany, commencing on Tuesday, the [illegible] day of March next, at 10 A. M."

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by [illegible], J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—[illegible], Manufacturing Company vs. [illegible]; [illegible], Newman vs. Sinclair; [illegible], McNamara vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; [illegible], Bennett vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; [illegible], Daryea vs. The Mayor, &c., City of New-York; [illegible], Voorhees et al. vs. Olmsted et al.; [illegible], Manton vs. Cabot et al.; [illegible], White vs. Talmage et al.; [illegible], Stebbins vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; [illegible], West vs. Erie Railway Company; [illegible], [illegible] vs. [illegible]; [illegible], Claflin et al. vs. Wallbrook; [illegible], Frothingham vs. Kemp et al.; [illegible], Brown vs. Bookman; [illegible], Spencer vs. Brown; [illegible], Same vs. Same; [illegible], Kirchaffer vs. Culway; [illegible], Zimmerman vs. Reynolds; 331, Thompson et al. vs. O'Brien; [illegible], Caldwell et al. vs. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—28, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Central American Transportation Company; [illegible], Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Company; [illegible], Wyckoff vs. Hedges; 644, Farley et al. vs. The Baltic Fire Insurance Company; [illegible], Frothingham vs. Howard; [illegible], Lanigan et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., City of New-York; [illegible], Power vs. The Mayor, &c., City of New-York; [illegible], Sproecket al. vs. Edgar et al.; [illegible], Mellick vs. Goodyear et al.; [illegible], Weble vs. Spellman et al.; [illegible], Watson vs. Babcock; [illegible], Bradley vs. Higgs, Jr., et al.; 792, Ross vs. The Lima Mutual Insurance Company; 794, Early vs. Chavez; [illegible], Williston vs. Kennedy et al.; [illegible], Chins, an infant, vs. Ogden et al.; [illegible], Smith et al. vs. Union Railroad and Transportation Company; 808, Barber vs. Wall; [illegible], Fassin vs. Pepper; 812 Ellis vs. Trowbridge.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Ingraham, P. J.; Brady and Learned, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—[illegible], Barclay vs. The People; [illegible], Johnson vs. The People; [illegible], Bell vs. The People; [illegible], Wilke vs. The People; [illegible], St. Valerie vs. The People; 159, Osgood et al., Receivers, vs. Toole; [illegible], Carter vs. Kain, Executrix, &c.; 144, Steward vs. The Phenix Fire Insurance Company; [illegible], Orr vs. Gilmore et al.; 170, Hunter et al. vs. Hook; 171, Harris vs. Jackson; 172, Thompson vs. Wilcox et al.; [illegible], King vs. Kinney et al.; 178, Newberry et al. vs. Furnival et al.; [illegible], Smith et al. vs. Milliken et al.; [illegible], Yerks, Jr., vs. Verplanck et al.; [illegible], Wardenburg vs. Burke; [illegible], Bronson vs. Townsend et al.; [illegible], Wheeler vs. Lynch, Surveyor, &c.; 187, Fabri et al. vs. Phenix Insurance Company; [illegible], — vs. —; [illegible], Price vs. Price; [illegible], Atlantic National Bank of New-York vs. Franklin; 190, Hall vs. Mitchelson; 191, Cromwell et al. vs. Hewitt.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M. Third Monday motion Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—[illegible], Simmons vs. Lyons; 1902, Shroeder vs. Macy; 1457, Townsend vs. Narragansett Fire and Marine Insurance Company; 1815, Thompson et al. vs. Benner; [illegible], Burnett vs. Shaw; 1231, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; [illegible], Lathrop vs. Catherwood; 1105, Frohlichstein vs. Heller & Co.; 1753, Reppier vs. Baxter et al.; 751, Kelly vs. Titus et al.; 1077, Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1817, Austin vs. Fargo, President, &c.; [illegible], Ogg vs. Lake; 1877, Newfield vs. Joseph.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—834, Ricke vs. Keim et al.; 234, Brown vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1466, King vs. Valentine; [illegible], Virtue vs. Welsh; 1758, Sprung vs. Day et al.; [illegible], Townsend et al. vs. Glenn's Falls Insurance Company; [illegible], Townsend et al. vs. Merchants' Insurance Company; 880, Tufts vs. Bookstaver et al.; [illegible], Hilger et al. vs. Oxenham; 112, Schenck vs. Morris; [illegible], Lane vs. Baker; 1512, Davis et al. vs. Halpern et al.; [illegible], Gillespie vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; [illegible], Sayr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; [illegible], Godfrey vs. Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company; [illegible], Smith vs. Lamb et al.; 401, Jennings vs. Barre; [illegible], Robertson vs. East River National Bank; [illegible], King vs. Wise; 1140, Roemmelt vs. Wolf; [illegible], Conlan vs. Woodruff.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., Larremore, and J. F. Daly, JJ.—Adjourned to the first Monday in February.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—[illegible], Hill vs. Dillingham; [illegible], Michaelis, an infant, vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; [illegible], First National Bank of Lyons vs. Ocean National Bank of New-York City; [illegible], Wisner vs. Ocean National Bank of New-York City; 2730, (by order,) Maier vs. Homann; [illegible], Macfarlane vs. Solomon; 1124¼, White vs. Weldon; [illegible], Kreymborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 58, Schreyer vs. Bogart; [illegible], Carroll vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 63, McCauley, Administratrix vs. Gans; [illegible], Hadden vs. Shapter; 1051, Bernhard vs. Harp; 1156, Quick vs. Tinker; 374, Paris vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 2405, (by order,) Seaman vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 1721, McCormack vs. Erskine; 763, Masters' Stevedore Association vs. Walsh; [illegible], Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2807, (by order,) Bleecker vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1347, Bank of North America vs. National Bank of the Commonwealth; 1854, (by order,) Schwartz vs. Brennan, Sheriff; [illegible], Schott, Administratrix, &c., vs. Wright et al.; 1685, Smith vs. Morgan; 512, Beal vs. The Home Insurance Company; [illegible], Ludlow et al. vs. Boyce; 1760, Johnson vs. Frank; [illegible], Leach vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; [illegible], Same vs. Same; 1618, Knapp vs. Meiss et al.; [illegible], (preempted,) O'Rourke vs. Halle; [illegible], Worster vs. Hyman; 511, Willard vs. Peck, Jr.; [illegible], (preference,) Sullivan vs. The Mayor, &c.; [illegible], Burstenbinder vs. Deveau; [illegible], Baldwin vs. Newbury; [illegible], Caldwell et al. vs. Schmidt; 1709, The Panama Railroad Company vs. Thompson et al.; 164, Brown vs. Baker et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—[illegible], Ferm vs. Smith; 1808, Cropsey vs. Tritenbaumer; 1347, Dehlman vs. Koehler; [illegible], Simmons vs. Kollner; 735, Robot vs. Kohn; 1196, King vs. Lyons; 1259, Dollner vs. Higgins; 1250, Chapman vs. Decker; [illegible], Dutch vs. Farrill; 1170, Nussbaum vs. Glover; [illegible], Wallack vs. Schmidt; 1294, Spiro vs. Ehrhart; [illegible], Heumiller vs. Gross; 1300, Raymond vs. Bomay; [illegible], Jariot vs. Walsh.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1131, Lachet vs. Schenck; 1197, Butler vs. Woerner; [illegible], Winslow vs. Bowne; [illegible], Hardy vs. Frey; 1337, Smith vs. Gerkson; [illegible], Hecht vs. Anthony; 1677, Hunt vs. Sheridan; [illegible], Van der Roest vs. Roux; [illegible], Girns vs. O'Hara; [illegible], Owens vs. Sperry; 1431, Muller vs. Richardson; [illegible], Adams vs. Dryfuss; 1433, Ziegler vs. Kloch; [illegible], Barton vs. Harmann; 1441, Goodwin vs. Carey; 1796, Dorkstader vs. Nicholson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1145, Henderson vs. Cummings; [illegible], Lister vs. Kalbfleisch; 912, Kavanagh vs. Spratt; [illegible], Mahoney vs. Quinn; 1711, Gill vs. Long; [illegible], Crosby vs. Hirsch; 1740, Smith vs. Mack; [illegible], Simonton vs. McKenzie; 1043, Hotchkiss vs. Boyd; [illegible], Newman vs. Spitzer; 1047, Watts vs. Rogers; [illegible], Lambertson vs. Briggs; 1045, Johnston vs. Clayton; [illegible], Renshaw vs. Finch; 1050, Eller vs. Hepburn.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.—Held by Shea, C. J.—1063, Thayer vs. David; [illegible], Thayer vs. Smith.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Held by Gilbert, J.—Nos. [illegible], [illegible].

CITY COURT—Held by Thompson, J.—Nos. [illegible], [illegible].

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows: [illegible]

COFFEE—All kinds have been offered sparingly from first hands and at extreme prices, checking business. No important invoice sales transpired. Quotations are too irregular to report satisfactorily. The week's movements in other than Rio has been summed up thus: 2,035 bags Maracaibo, 4,050 bags Ceylon, 462 bags Savanilla, 303 bags Mexican, 225 bags Java, 137 bags Costa Rica, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 736 bags San Domingo reshipped to Europe by first hands; 1,050 bags Ceylon, per steamer of the Waves, sold, to arrive, on private terms. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, estimated at 20,739 bags, and at the other outstanding ports 17,466 bags, with 51,800 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Stock of other than Rio and Santos, in first hands, 21,455 bags and 69,609 mats.

COTTON—Has been unusually dull for early delivery, with quotations nominally as before; sales, 249 bales (of which 60 bales were to arrive), including 60 bales to shippers, and 189 bales to spinners. For forward delivery there has been a limited movement reported, at a reduction of 1-16c. ₩ lb. on other than June, which latter declined 1/8c. ₩ lb., closing weak. Sales have been made of 5,200 bales, (of which 1,700 bales last evening, and 4,500 bales today,) basis Low Middling, with January contracts closing at 19⅜c.; February, 19 9-16c.; March, 19 13-16c.; April, 20⅛c.; May, 20 7-16c.; June, 21c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: January, 19.55c.; February, 19.66c.; March, 19.89c.; April, 20.22c.; May, 20.4[illegible]c.; June, 21c. The receipts at this port today were 5,785 bales, including 781 bales per sail, 1,040 bales from Charleston, 2,963 bales from Norfolk, 431 bales from Galveston. The day's receipts at all the shipping ports were 5,822 bales. The week's exports hence have been 10,635 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅞	17⅞	18	18⅛
Good Ordinary	18⅝	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛
Strict good Ordinary	19 1-16	19 5-16	19 9-16	19 13-16
Low Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20	20⅛
Middling	20⅝	20⅞	21⅛	21⅜
Good Middling	21⅝	21⅞	2[illegible]	23⅛

FERTILIZERS—Have been in more demand, on the basis of from $61@$68 50 for Guano, West Coast, gold; $60 for Superphosphate of Lime, and $25 for dried and Ground S. C. Phosphates at $3@$35 for Ground Bone, ₩ 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The dealings in State and Western Flour have been on a limited scale since our last, but prices have been very firm, on a comparatively meagre offering of stock. Desirable shipping extras have been quite scarce and wanted. Some bids have been made for lines for forward delivery and in store, but not up to the views of buyers—hence negotiations were making slow progress. Sales have been reported of 13,600 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 10@$6 75, chiefly at $6 30@$6 65; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 20@$7 60, chiefly at $7 50 for prompt delivery; good to extra choice do., $7 60@$8 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 15@$7 55, chiefly at $7 40@$7 50 for forward delivery; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 25@$7 65; fancy shipping Extra Western at $7 75@$8 25, ₩ bbl.; and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.... There has been rather more inquiry noted for Southern Flour, chiefly for shipment, at very full prices, within yesterday's range. Sales, 820 bbls., including 350 bbls. Baltimore Extra at $[illegible] ₩ bbl.... Oregon Flour very quiet, but firm; little stock available. California steady, but inactive; 150 bbls. sold.... Of Rye Flour, 250 bbls., and of Corn-meal, 150 bbls., within the previous range.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been offered less freely, and holders have been claiming an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel on Spring, and 2c.@3c. a bushel on Winter, thus impeding operators. The demand for supplies has been moderate for milling and shipment. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 58,000 bushels at $1 60 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 66 for prime No. 2 N. W. Spring, both afloat; $1 48@$1 55 for inferior to very good No. 3 Spring, chiefly at $1 48 for inferior, in store and afloat; $1 90 for prime Red Western, in store, and $2@$2 1½ for White California, with $1 82 reported bid, for a very fancy lot of White Western.... Corn has been in less demand, but quoted about steady in price. Sales have been reported of 75,000 bushels at 63½c. for ordinary to Mixed Western, in store; 66c. for prime do. afloat; 65@66c. for Yellow Western, and 63½c.@66c. for new Mixed do., in lots. The bulk of the business was in Old Mixed Western for export.... Rye dull and unchanged.... Barley inactive, yet quoted firm; a boat-load of Canada Wheat rumored sold, but without confirmation.... Nothing really new in malt.... New Oats have been moderately sought after for trade purposes, within the previous range as to values. Sales, 37,000 bushels at 49c.@52c. for Mixed Western; 49c.@50c. for Black do.; 52c.@54½c. for White do.; and 55c. for White State. Oio unaltered.... The week's export hence for European ports include 8,701 bbls. Flour, 1,9,377 bushels Wheat, and 201,845 bushels Corn.

HIDES—A moderate movement has been noted in stock at firm prices, chiefly in Foreign Dry and Wet-salted Domestic. The week's receipts have been 35,441 Hides and 84 bales do.; sales, 52,600 Hides and 196 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 15,300 Dry Montevideo, 21@23 lbs. at 27½c., gold, selected; 850 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs. at 28c., gold, selected; 1,100 Dry Concordia, 24 lbs., at 27c., gold, selected; 4,3 0 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 20 lbs., at 28c., gold, selected; 3,400 Dry Corrientes, 24½ lbs., at 26c., gold, selected; 5,0[illegible] Dry Bogota, 20@22 lbs., 25c.@25¾c., gold, as they run; 1,200 Dry Central America, 21 lbs., at 24c., gold, as they run; 300 Dry and Dry-salt Carthagena, 25 lbs., on private terms; 900 Dry Vera Cruz, 19 lbs., on private terms; 300 Dry Campeachy, 18 lbs., on private terms; 2,300 Dry Corpus Christi, 24 lbs., part at 22c., currency; 2,500 Dry Texas part to arrive, 21@23 lbs., 23c.@24c., currency; 1,300 Dry Texas Kips, 9@11 lbs., on private terms; 2,500 Wet-salted Texas, 50@60 lbs., on private terms; 1,300 Wet-salted Western, 60 lbs., on private terms; 2,600 City Slaughter Ox, 70 lbs., at 12½c., currency; 60 bales Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive, 21 lbs., at 14½c., gold; 100 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 10@14 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand is 50,100 Hides and 941 bales; same time last year, 54,800 Hides and 195 bales.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole shows less animation; much quoted steady for prime, but rather less firm for other grades of stock, on moderate arrivals from the tanneries, adding somewhat to the available supply. A moderate call has been noted for Union Crop, at unaltered figures.

MOLASSES—Only 60 bbls. New-Orleans were reported sold at 69c.@74c. ₩ gallon; market dull, but steady. Stock in first hands, this morning, estimated at 1,977 hhds. Porto Rico, 712 hhds. Cuba, 546 hhds. English Islands, and 5,000 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Resin rather quiet, but held somewhat more firmly; sales reported of 2,000 bbls. strained at $3 85, generally quoted at $3 80@$3 85; 100 bbls. do. at $3 89, and 100 bbls. Low No. 2 at $4 ₩ 280 lbs.... Tar dull and nominal.... Of Spirits Turpentine, 150 bbls. sold at 64c. ₩ gallon, closing at this rate asked, and rather weak.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, dull and quoted down to 8½c.; late yesterday, 1,000 bbls. sold at 8⅝c.... Refined nominal at 21½c. here, and 21¼c. at Philadelphia as the asking prices; little inquiry... Refined, in cases, quiet at 27½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet since our last, yet quoted essentially as before. Sales, 200 bbls. old Mess at $13 25, 200 bbls. new Mess at $13 75@$13 87½, and 50 bbls. Prime Mess on private terms. And, for Chicago delivery, 250 bbls. Western Mess, March option, on private terms, quoted at $12 25 asked, and for April $12 45 asked. For April delivery here, new Mess was offered at $14 ₩ bbl.... Dressed Hogs in rather more request, with City quoted firmer at from 5¾c.@6⅛c., on lighter offerings, and Western steady at 5¼c.@5¾c. ₩ lb.... Cut-meats firm and in limited supply, on the basis of previous quotations, with a fair inquiry noted. Sales, 50 boxes Bellies, 12 to 13 lbs., at 8c.; 1,00 Fresh Bellies, in bulk, 11 lbs., at 7⅜c.; 11,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 11 lbs., at 7¾c.; 2,200 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 9½c.@10¼c.; 1,000 Fresh Hams, in bulk, 12 lbs., at 10c.; 250 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, deliverable Jan. 25, at 5½c.; 100 boxes do., February, at 5¼c.; 400 boxes do., prompt delivery at Chicago, at 4 1-16c.... Bacon has been in rather less urgent request for early delivery, and less buoyant as to price; sales, 250 boxes Long Clear, mostly City, at 6⅞c.; 325 boxes Short Clear at 7⅛c.@7⅜c., and 85 boxes Short Rib at 7c. For forward delivery there has been rather more call, especially for Long Clear, at somewhat firmer rates; sales 1,250 boxes Long Clear, March options, at 7 1-16c. ₩ lb.... Lard has been comparatively dull for early delivery, with little prime stock offering, and prices quoted firm; sales, 330 tcs. fair to strictly prime Western Steam at 8c.@8⅛c.; 60 tcs. Western Kettle, on dock, at 8⅜c. for choice; 200 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 8⅛c.; 50 tcs. City No. 1, at 8c., and 176 tcs. assorted stock, to arrive, at 7⅞c. ₩ lb. For forward delivery, the dealings show a moderately active market, opening firmly, but closing a shade weaker, on freer offerings, and less favorable reports from the West. Sales, 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, March option, at 8 9-16c.; 500 tcs. do., at 8½c., which was the closing price, with February options quoted nominally at 8 5-16c.; 4,000 tcs. do., April options, at 8⅝c., which was the asking price at the close. Also, 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, early delivery, free on board, at Boston, on private terms.... Beef products moderately sought after, within yesterday's range. Sales, 70 bbls. and 250 tcs.; also, 20 bbls. Beef Hams.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as before.... The week's exports hence for European ports include 779 bbls. Pork, 15,674 boxes Bacon, 12,758 pkgs. Lard, 2,752 pkgs. Beef, 298 pkgs. Butter, and 4,911 boxes Cheese.

SALT—Has been rather quiet, but firm, including Liverpool Ground at $1 50@$1 60; Liverpool Fine, $2 75@$3 25, ₩ sack, from store; Turk's Island at 38c. ₩ bushel; Syracuse at $1 30@$1 35; Factory filled, $2 25; Bulk, 38c.@40c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been nominal at 6¾c., gold, ₩ lb.; no transactions reported.

SEEDS—Clover has been purchased to the extent of 450 bags prime Western, at 9⅞c. ₩ lb.; market essentially unchanged. Other kinds quiet, within the previous range; sales, 2,000 bags and 3,250 pockets Calcutta Linseed, per Akbar, at Boston, at $2 37½, gold, ₩ 56 lbs., 30 days' credit, and interest added.

SOAP—Has been moderately sought after, since our last, with Castile quoted at 10c.@10½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 5¾c., and No. 1 at 5½c., ₩ lb.

SPICES—There has been rather more inquiry noted for supplies within our range, including Mace at $1 20@$1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at 90c.@95c.; Cassia at 27c.@27½c.; Cloves at 20c.@20½c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@17½c.; White Pepper at 33c.@34c.; Ginger at 10½c.@10¾c., gold, ₩ lb.

SKINS—A fair trade has been reported in Deer at steady rates; sales 6,000 lbs. Central American, 8,000 lbs. Sisal, 5,000 lbs. Campeachy, 3,000 lbs. Para, 1,300 lbs. Vera Cruz, and 1,290 lbs. Texas, &c. Receipts—84 bales from Sisal, &c., 11 bales from Para, 13 bales Central American via Europe, and 7 bales Texas, &c. Goat have been purchased to the extent of only 21 bales Buenos Ayres, 45 bales Porto Cabello, 10 bales Bogota, and 20 bales Texas; market unchanged. Receipts—125 bales from Vera Cruz, 135 bales from Calcutta, 20 bales from Maracaibo, 9 bales from Inagua, and 17 bales Mexican via New-Orleans.

SUGARS—Raw has been firm and moderately inquired for, mostly on refining account: 937 hhds. Maritinique and low grades refining Porto Rico sold at 8¼c.@8⅝c. ₩ lb. Refined quiet, but unchanged.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fair demand at rather firmer prices; prime scarce. Sales, 60 hhds. prime City at 8 13-16c.; 25,000 lbs. fair stock at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; 60 tcs. Texas at 8⅝c., on dock. Of Stearine, sales were made of 100 tcs. at 8⅝c., and 200 tcs. February delivery, at 9⅛c. The week's exports of Tallow have been 1,266 pkgs.

WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls. at 93c.; market steady.

WOOL—Manufacturers have been rather more disposed to operate, but as yet not seemingly willing to purchase more than necessary to provide for their urgent wants. The trade call for stock has been on a comparatively moderate scale. Holders have been generally very firm in their views, and not inclined to press supplies on the market, having decided confidence in the immediate future, as to the requirements of buyers, and the stability and buoyancy of values. In Domestic Fleece the dealings have been on a restricted scale, and in Domestic Pulled quite light. California stock has been in pretty fair request, especially Fall Clip, with the main business therein reported at from 25c.@27c. Texas Wool has been slow of sale. Of foreign stock, the principal sales have been of South American and Montevideo grades, available at from 35c.@45c. ₩ lb.... From Boston, the reports are of an active and rather firmer market, with sales for the week of 810,000 lbs. domestic, and 480,000 lbs. foreign. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "Manufacturers are becoming convinced that the longer they wait the more they are likely to be compelled to pay for their stock; and they are more ready to pay the prices asked. There is considerable reluctance to do this, as at the present price of goods, there will be little margin for profit on those made from Wool at the ruling rate. The reports from the West are all to the effect that there is very little Wool in the hands of growers, the bulk of that which remains in Ohio and Michigan being in the hands of speculators, or of others equally well able to hold it. They are determined to get their price, and unless they can do so will not sell at present."... From Philadelphia, though reporting no great activity, the advices speak of a firm market, with more call from manufacturers, especially for fleece, which is scarce.

FREIGHTS—Business shows less animation. Berth rates are quoted rather weak. On charter, owners claim full figures, with vessels reported scarce and wanted for the Petroleum trade.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 800 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ₩ bushel, delivered to vessel, with some selets rumored without particulars; 1,000 bbls. Resin at 3s. 9d. ₩ 280 lbs.; and, by steam, 28 hhds. Virginia Tobacco at 35s. ₩ ton, and 175 bbls. Apples on private terms.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 420 tons, with equal to about 2,800 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. 7½d. ₩ quarter; and a ship, 677 tons, and a bark, 682 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For Antwerp, by sail, 450 tcs. Lard at 42s. 6d. ₩ ton; and 60 cases Tobacco at 27s. 6d.... For Bremen, by steam, 8,500 bushels Corn, 250 tcs. Lard, 125 boxes Bacon, 2,150 pks. Tobacco, 100 bbls. Apples, 600 bags Clover-seed, and 700 pks. Merchandise, at current rates.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 8,000 bushels Corn at 10½d. ₩ bushel; 150 boxes Bacon at 55s. ₩ ton.... For Hamburg, by sail, 100 hhds. Tallow at 45s. ₩ ton.... For Stettin, by sail, 100 tcs. Lard, and 1,150 boxes Bacon at 45s. ₩ ton; also, an American bark, 485 tons, reported, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For the Continent, a British ship, 834 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. Petroleum, rumored, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₩ bbl., but without confirmation.... For one of four English ports, a British bark, with Oil-cake, from Philadelphia, at 30s.@35s., according to port.... For Valencia, a Spanish brig, about 170 tons, with equal to about 1,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on owner's account.... For Cienfuegos and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, 350 hhds. capacity, at 55c. and $5 25.... For Cardenas and back to Philadelphia, another, 500 hhds. capacity, at 52c. and $5.... For Sagua and back to Philadelphia, a British bark, on the basis of 50c.... For the West Indies, a British brig, 167 tons, from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For Trinidad, Cuba, and back, a British brig, 2,000 bbls. capacity, if to New-York at $2,700, and if to Philadelphia, at $2,550.... For Batavia, a British bark, 437 tons, hence, with equal to about 14,000 cases Petroleum, reported on the basis of 52c. ₩ case.... For Barbados, a schooner 2,000 bbls. capacity, reported from Philadelphia at $1,225; another, 3,000 bbls., from do., on the basis of 60c. ₩ bbl.... For Providence, a schooner, with Corn, from Philadelphia, at 9c. ₩ bushel.... For Philadelphia, four schooners, with Lumber, from Jacksonville at $10 50@$11; one from Darien, Ga., and another from Bucksville at $10.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—Flour in good demand with some sales at a slight advance. Wheat stiff, buyers generally stood off; small sales of No. 4 Red at $1 65; No. 2 Winter Red at $1 95 in East St. Louis elevator; $2 for February. Corn in fair demand and firm; No 2 Mixed 34c. in the East-side elevator; 39c. in warehouse. Oats in good demand, with some sales at higher rates; No. 2 at 32c. in the East-side elevator; 29½@30c in St. Louis elevator; 31@32c. in warehouse. Barley higher: No. 2 Spring, 75c. Rye—No sales. Whisky steady at 90c. Mess Pork firm at $12 for last year standard; $12 50 for this year standard. Dry-salted Meats strong; Loose Shoulders at Quincy, 4c., buyer February; Clear Rib Sides, 6c. on the spot; Clear Sides, 6¼c. cash, 6⅜c. for February, 6⅝c. for March; Hams, 7½c. for March; packed lots of Shoulders at 4⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6½c. Bacon—Considerable sales for future delivery on private terms; cash lots, packed—Clear Rib Sides, 7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7⅝c., but generally held ⅛c. higher. Lard less firm; choice Steam, 7¾c.; kegs, 8⅛c.@8⅜c. Live Hogs firm at $3 40@$3 85, with bulk sales at $3 50@$3 75. Cattle unchanged; common to choice Cows and Heifers, $2@$4 50; do. Texans, $2 50@$4 37½; Shippers, $4 50@$6. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. Hogs slaughtered to date, 404,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Flour active and higher, with large sales of extra Spring at $6 50@$7. Wheat active and higher, but unsettled; No. 1 Spring, $1 29; No. 2 do., $1 23¼ on the spot, $1 24⅞@$1 26 for February; No. 3 do., $1 10½@$1 11; Rejected, 97c. Corn unchanged and quiet; No. 2 Mixed, 30¼c.@30⅜c. on the spot, 30½c.@30⅝c. for February; Rejected, 27½c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2 at 25⅛c.; Rejected, 21½c. Rye firm and scarce; No. 2 at 68c. Barley active and higher; No. 2 Fall, 76c.@80c.; No. 3, 61c.@68c. Provisions unchanged and quiet, with easier feeling; Mess Pork, $11 50@$11 85 on the spot; $12 20@$12 25 for March. Lard steady; $7 25@$7 30 on the spot; $7 55@$7 60 for March. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 3⅝c.@4c.; Short Rib Middles, 5⅝c. loose, 6⅛c. packed. Bacon unchanged and quiet. Dressed Hogs—Heavy weights dull and lower, $4 40@$4 50; light Hogs strong at $4 60. Whisky dull and drooping at 8[illegible]c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 82,000 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 19,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Imports by rail for the week ending today: 20,386 bbls. Flour, 34,632 bushels Wheat, 231,610 bushels Corn, 156,017 bushels Oats, 14,091 bushels Barley. Rail shipments for the week ending today: 92,557 bushels Wheat, 230,000 bushels Corn, 154,000 bushels Oats, and 6,959 bushels Barley. Flour steady and in good demand; sales of Western Spring at $7 25@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat stronger; sales of 1,500 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 55; 1,800 bushels White Canada, $1 80; 1,000 bushels do., $1 85; 800 do., $2; tendency of prices upward. Corn quiet; sales of 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 53c.; 3,0 0 Western, on track, 52c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 40c.; No. 2 Toledo, 42c. Barley firm at 90c.@91c. for Canada; 90c. for No. 2 Western; 78c.@80c. for two-rowed State; 90c. for four-rowed State; large sales on private terms. Rye quiet; held at 85c. Barley-malt easy at $1@$1 10 for Western; $1 10@$1 15 for Prime Winter Western; $1 20@$1 25 for Prime Canada. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—Flour firm but unchanged. Wheat firm, but unchanged. Other Grains steady and unchanged. Butter steady. Provisions active and higher. Pork nominal at $12 75@$13. Lard opened strong, and closed less active; Steam-rendered, 7¼c.; Kettle-rendered, 7⅝c.; jobbing sales at 8c. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders, 4⅛c. Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c. @ 6⅜c.; Clear Sides, 6½c. @ 6⅝c., offerings light. Bacon steady; Shoulders wanted at 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. Green Meats strong and higher; Shoulders, 3¾c., freely offered, held at 4c.; Clear Rib, 5⅝c., held at 5¾c.@6c.; Hams, 8⅛c.@9c. for medium to light. Hogs firm at $4 15@$4 30, mostly at $4 25@$4 30; receipts, 5,000. Whisky in good demand, at full prices; sales at 89c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 18.—Flour and Grain firm and in good demand at unchanged quotations. Live Hogs firm at $4 15@$4 25; receipts small. Provisions active and strong. Pork advanced; sales at $13 00 for round lots. Bulk Meats higher; Shoulders, 4⅛c.@4¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c.@6⅜c.; Clear Sides, 6⅝c.@6⅞c. for round lots loose; ⅛c. higher packed. Bacon—Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Clear Rib sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. for packed round lots. Lard—Tierces, 7⅝c.@8⅛c.; Kegs, 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; choice Leaf orders ⅛c. higher. Green Meats nominal. Whisky firm at 89c.@90c. The total number of Hogs packed to date is estimated at 308,000, against 309,000 the same time last year. There are several packers yet in the market.

TOLEDO, Jan. 18.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; Extra White Michigan, $1 90; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 74@$1 75; Amber Michigan, $1 72½ cash; $1 73 for January; $1 75 February; $1 80 March; $1 82 April. Corn steady; High Mixed, for the last eleven days of January, 37¼c.; for June, 44c.; Low Mixed, for May, 43c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2 at 31⅛c.; Michigan, 32½c. Clover-seed, $5 10; Prime, $5 12½. Dressed Hogs firm at $4 80. Receipts—17,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—8,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 2,100 bbls. at $8 50 for No. 1 Spring; $9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White Winter, and $10 75 for Double Extra. Wheat firm but quiet. Corn dull; sales of one car at 59½c. Barley unchanged; sales of 19,200 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 08. Corn-meal sold at $1 30 for bolted and $1 25 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; sales of Shorts at $21; Shipstuffs, $22; and Middlings, $23, ₩ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 76c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Boston, 72c.; and to Albany, 54c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Cattle—Receipts 679; market very quiet; very light sales to city butchers; scarcely anything doing in shipping grades, which are scarce; prices nominally unchanged; shipments 840. Hogs—Receipts 19,582; market opened quiet; sales at $3 75@$4, mostly at $3 80@$3 90, closing dull and weak, with a downward tendency; shipments 2,497. Total number of Hogs packed here to date, 913,915, against 899,567 same time last year.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Flour firm; Superfine State, $4 50@$5 50; Extra Family, $8 25@$9 25. Wheat steady; Red, $1 95@$2; Amber, $2 03; White, $2 05@$2 08. Rye, 93c.@95c. Corn dull; Yellow, 60c. 61c.; choice White, 64c. Oats dull; White, 50c.@53c.; Mixed, 46c.@47½c. Petroleum dull; Crude, 14⅛c.@14⅜c.; Refined, 21¼c.@27c. Whisky quiet and steady at 95c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—Flour unchanged and quiet. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 30; No. 2 at $1 23. Oats steady; No. 2 at 27c. Corn in good demand; No. 2 Mixed, 25c. Rye firm; No. 1 at 69c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Fall, 85c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 18.—Flour in fair demand and firm, but unchanged. Wheat dull, but firm; No. 1 Winter Red held at $1 74; No. 2 Red, $1 69. Corn dull, but firm at 45c.@46c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 1 State at 37c. Petroleum in fair demand; Standard White, 20c.@20½c.

DETROIT, Jan. 18.—Wheat steady; Extra, $2@$2 06; No. 1 White, $1 90; Amber Michigan, $1 70. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats in good demand at 36c. Dressed Hogs, $4 85@$4 90. Receipts—Flour, 1,600 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,300 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 18.—Cotton dull and nominal; Ordinary 17¼c.@17⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 18¼c.; Low Middling, 18⅜c.@18½c.; Middling, 19⅛c.@19¼c.; net receipts, 2,273 bales; exports, to the Continent, 240 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 46,085 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 18.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 60c. Resin dull at $3 10 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $3 60 for Hard, and $5 10 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $2 40.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 18.—Cotton firmer; Ordinary, 16c.; good Ordinary, 17⅛c.; Low Middling, 18⅛c.; Middling, 19⅛c.@19⅜c.; receipts, 2,828 bales; sales, 933 bales; stock, 31,123 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 18.—Cotton quiet; Ordinary, 15⅞c.@16c.; Good Ordinary, 17c.; net receipts, 1,730 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,406 bales; coastwise, 1,196 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 68,602 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19⅜c.; net receipts, 2,936 bales; exports, to the Continent, 200 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 81,772 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—Cotton in fair demand; good Ordinary, 17⅝c.; Low Middling, 19⅛c.; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 3,197 bales; gross, 3,502 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,309 bales; to the Continent, 1,190 bales; coastwise, 2,416 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; last evening, 2,500 bales; stock, 169,853 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 18.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 17⅛c.; Low Middling, 18¼c.; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 1,607 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,153 bales; to the Continent, 725 bales; coastwise, 307 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 45,711 bales.

A Railroad Ticket-Office Robbed.

On Saturday evening, Inspector McDermott, while on duty at the Central Office, received a dispatch from P. H. Sullivan, Captain of Police, of Rochester, N. Y., setting forth that the ticket-office at the depot of the New-York Central Railroad had been robbed of a package containing $800 in greenbacks, and requesting that Ben Loder, the sleeping-car conductor on the train due at the Grand Central Depot at 7½ A. M. yesterday, and the cars in his charge, should be thoroughly searched, as it was supposed that the money was either in his possession, or secreted in the cars. Sergt. Armstrong, in command of the force stationed at the Grand Central Depot, was notified, and when the train arrived yesterday Loder, the conductor, was taken into the Station-house and thoroughly searched, but the money was not discovered. The sleeping-cars in his charge were then thoroughly overhauled and searched, but not the slightest trace of the money could be found. Loder stated that he and the cars had been thoroughly searched at Syracuse and Albany, with a like result.

Immigration of French Communists.

Yesterday the French sections of the Internationals held meetings at No. 129 Spring-street, and at the Casino, in Houston-street, to make arrangements for their brethren of the Paris Commune who arrived here on Thursday last by the Helvetia from London via Havre. Twelve members of the Commune were landed, including a woman, who was arrested while bearing a red flag in a procession of workmen along the Quai d'Orsey. They embarked at Havre and were provided with tickets by the French authorities to take them to San Francisco. Upon their arrival at Castle Garden they were taken in charge by Mr. Charles Jacquer, who was appointed to provide for their wants. A large number were expected by the Ville de Paris, including some of the leaders of the Commune who had escaped capital punishment, but fearing to violate the laws of the country, the company refused to take them on board. Other arrivals are expected by the Holland, and the various sections of the Internationals in the City are actively engaged in making preparations for their reception.

The Spinal Meningitis Among the Horses.

The foreman of the stables at the Third-avenue depot, at Sixty-fifth-street, stated last evening to a TIMES' reporter, that no case of spinal meningitis at present existed among the horses in those stables. Some two months ago they had about fifteen horses affected with this disease, but since that date the disease has not reappeared. In June, 1871, they had 400 or 500 cases, about sixty of which proved fatal, and those which recovered from the effects of the disease were so enervated that, contrary to expectation, the animals were of little value afterward. No cases are reported on any of the lines, nor is there any apprehension of the disease re-appearing.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE,
AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF POPULAR LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
JUST ISSUED,
THE FEBRUARY NUMBER,
WITH
NUMEROUS BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS.
CONTENTS:

1. SEARCHING FOR THE QUININE-PLANT IN PERU. Concluding paper. Illustrated.
2. A GLANCE AT THE SITE AND ANTIQUITIES OF ATHENS. Illustrated. By J. L. T. PHILLIPS.
3. COMMONPLACE. A Poem. By CONSTANCE FENIMORE WILSON.
4. PROBATIONER LEONHARD; or, Three Nights in the Happy Valley. A Tale. Chapters 4-9. By CAROLINE CHESEBRO'.
5. COUNTRY-HOUSE LIFE IN ENGLAND. By REGINALD WYNFORD.
6. THE FOREST OF ARDEN. A Story. By ITA ANIOL PROKOP.
7. JACK, THE REGULAR. A Poem. By THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.
8. OBSERVATIONS AND ADVENTURES IN SUBMARINE DIVING. By WILL WALLACE HARNEY.
9. CONFIDENTIAL. A Story.
10. GLIMPSES OF JOHN CHINAMAN. By PRENTICE MULFORD.
11. A WINTER REVERIE. A Poem. By MILLIE W. CARPENTER.
12. "PASSPORTS, GENTLEMEN!" A Story. By A. H.
13. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP. The Cornwallis Family; Novelties in Ethnology; The Steam Whistle; Siamese News; Madison as a Temperance Man; Notes.
14. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!
THE NEW VOLUME,
Commencing with the January issue,
Will be replete with
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.

It is the intention of the conductors of the Magazine to neglect no advantage which either talent or capital can command to render each issue an agreeable and instructive compendium of
POPULAR READING.

The contributions now on hand, or specially engaged, embrace an unusually attractive list of TALES, SHORT STORIES, NARRATIVES, DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES, PAPERS ON SCIENCE AND ART, POEMS, POPULAR ESSAYS, LITERARY CRITICISMS, &c., BY TALENTED AND WELL-KNOWN WRITERS; together with a variety of able and interesting articles on the important questions of the day.

A large proportion of the articles, especially those descriptive of travel, will be
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

The pictorial embellishments of the Magazine will constitute one of its most attractive features.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE
Is for sale by all Book and News Dealers.

TERMS.—Yearly subscription, $4. Single number, 35 cents.

Specimen number, with special and very liberal Premium List and Club rates, mailed, postage paid, to any address on receipt of 20 cents.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 715 and No. 717 Market-st., Philadelphia,
and No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

1. MEMOIRS OF BARON STOCKMAR.
By his son, Baron E. VON STOCKMAR. Translated from the German. Edited by F. Max Muller. In 2 volumes. Crown 8vo. Cloth, $7 50.

Baron Stockmar was one of the most important historical personages of the last generation. He was the private adviser and counselor of many of the crowned heads of Europe, more particularly Prince Albert and Queen Victoria. These memoirs are compiled by his son from the Baron's own papers, and present for the first time to the public many curious historical documents, and an inexhaustible fund of fact and gossip pertaining to English and Continental Courts.

2. STONEHENGE ON THE DOG.
The Dog in Health and Disease. Comprising the various modes of breaking and using him for Hunting, Coursing, Shooting, &c., and including the points or characteristics of Toy Dogs. By "Stonehenge," author of "The Greyhound," &c. 8vo., cloth, 1 vol., $3 75.

3. THE DRAWING-ROOM STAGE.
A new Collection of Amateur Dramas, Comedies, Farces, &c. By GEO. M. BAKER, author of "Amateur Dramas," "The Mimic Stage," "The Social Stage," "A Baker's Dozen Humorous Dialogues." 12mo. Illustrated. $1 50.

4. KENTUCKY'S LOVE;
Or, Roughing it Around Paris. By EDWARD KING. 12mo. Cloth, $1 50.

Sold by all book-sellers and news-dealers.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.
LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM,
Nos. 47 and 49 Greene-st., New-York.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SATURDAY POPULAR MATINEES AT ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d-st. and 4th-av.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S.

WILL REMOVE IN MAY, TO NOS. 767 AND 769 BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH-ST.

SELLING OFF.
GREAT CLEARING SALE,
TO REMOVE.
BARGAINS AT KINZEY'S.

HAMBURG EDGINGS, 2c., 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 35c., YARD.
HAMBURG INSERTIONS, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 35c., 38c., YARD.
RUFFLINGS, 2c., 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c., YARD.
PUFFINGS, 5c., 6c., 10c., 15c., 20c., YARD.
LINEN COLLARS, 1c., 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
LACE COLLARS, 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
REAL LACES, 6c., 8c., 10c., 15c., UP.
VALENCIENS LACES, 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c., UP.
GUIPURE LACES, 5c., 10c., TO $4 YARD.
CROTCHET LACES, 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c., UP.
LACE TIDIES CLOSING OUT.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS, LOW.
REMNANTS OF LACES, TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, MUSLINS, VELVETS, SILKS, SATINS, &c.
CLOSING OVER 25,000 LADIES', GENTS', MISSES', AND BOYS' HANDKERCHIEFS OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION, FROM 5c. to $40.
CLOSING OUT UNDERWEAR, CHEMISE, DRAWERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, NIGHT-ROBES, DRESSING SACQUES, SCARFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.
CLOSING OUT DRESS TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, GIMPS, BRAIDS, ORNAMENTS, FROM 3c. to $2 YARD.
VELVETS, SATINS, VELVETEENS, SILKS, &c., &c., CLOSING OUT, 20c., 25c., 39c., 50c., 69c., 75c., UP.
10,000 IMPORTED TIES AND BOWS, CLOSING, 6c., 10c., 19c., 25c., 27c., 31c., UP.
TWILLED SILK SCARFS, 27c.
WIDE WINDSOR TIES, 31c.
FANCY SILK TIES, 10c.
THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF RIBBONS CLOSING OUT, 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c., UP.
NO. 12 GROS GRAINS, 20c. YARD.
WIDE SASH RIBBONS, 33c. YARD.
BLACK SILK RIBBONS, 5c. UP.
CLOSING OUT LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN LACES, NAPKINS, PIQUES, MARSAILLES, QUILTS, REMNANTS, &c.
LARGE LOT OF SILK VELVETS, IN ALL COLORS, CLOSING OUT, 19c. UP, ENTIRE PIECE.
LADIES' KID GLOVES, 25c., 39c., 50c., UP.
MISSES KID GLOVES, 25c., 42c., UP.
GENTS' KID GLOVES, 69c. UP.
CLOSING OUT FELT HATS, 15c.
CLOSING OUT FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
CLOSING OUT MILLINERY GOODS.
CLOSING OUT FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY, SOAPS, BRUSHES, COMBS, BRAIDS, BUTTONS, SILKS, SPOOL COTTONS, TAPES, &c.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF OVER $100,000 WORTH OF GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MUST BE CLOSED OUT, IN ORDER TO OPEN OUR NEW STORES WITH AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK. OUR PRESENT STOCK CLOSING OUT AT NO. 691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILLIAM KINZEY.

NOTICE.
FOR 30 DAYS.
Real Point, Point Appliqué, Valenciennes, Black Guipure, Thread and Yak Laces will be offered at low prices previous to stock taking.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

JUST OPENED.
Ten thousand yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, new and choice, at extremely low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway.—BRILLIANT display; new arrivals of PARIS and BERLIN styles; Patterns now ready. Patterns fitted to the form; warranted perfect. Cloth Models with each pattern.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

[Copy.]

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN GRIFFITH and GEORGE W. WUNDRAM, composing the copartnership of GRIFFITH & WUNDRAM, bankrupts—No. 3,746.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale: The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale, at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of January, 1873, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the boiler-shop and iron-foundry lately carried on by Griffith & Wundram, above named, on the south-easterly corner of West Twenty-seventh-street and the Eleventh-avenue, in the City of New-York, of the following described property of the estate in bankruptcy of the bankrupts: all the right, title, and interest of the bankrupts under two leases of the premises lately occupied by the bankrupts; two-thirds interest of Griffith & Wundram in six United States patents for improvements in sectional steam-boiler, and one for improvement in machine for bracing T heads; two-thirds of Griffith & Wundram in one Belgian patent for improvement in sectional steam-boiler; one small steam-engine, and all the machinery, tools, and implements in the boiler-shop and iron-foundry aforesaid, used by the said bankrupts in carrying on their business of boiler-makers and foundrymen, and all the stock in trade of the said bankrupts. Catalogues may be had of the undersigned on the premises.—New-York, Jan. 13, 1873.
WM. P. ABENDROTH,
Assignee, &c., of the said Bankrupts.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 14th day of January, A. D. 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NATHAN BOEHM, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. RICHARDS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the 15th day of January, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John P. Richards, of the City of New-York, in said District, who was, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1872, adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
MATTHEW V. CABLE,
Assignee.
ja20-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DENIS LYONS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Denis Lyons, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1872. JOHN H. GAFNEY, Assignee.
ja6-law3wM*

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 State-st., corner Court-st., Brooklyn.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description: marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 290 and 232 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 306 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Riddell, superior servants all capacities, Protestants and Catholics, viz.: ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, general work, &c.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH-AV.—Will be found several very experienced cooks and others; also, ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, &c., both Protestant and Catholic; City or country.

A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, wishes a few lady patrons for hair-dressing at their residences. Terms very moderate. Address Miss M. S., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—FOR FIRST-class help of all nationalities, call or send your order to WALKER'S Employment Agency, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, THOROUGHLY experienced in housekeeping, wishes an engagement in a gentleman's family; references exchanged. Address Faith, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, tidy, respectable young girl, who thoroughly understands her duties; is a competent waitress and excellent chamber-maid; a good home rather than high wages; first-class City references from last employer. May be seen till suited at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very neat, tidy young woman; is an excellent chamber-maid; also a first-class waitress; has no objections to assist with washing and ironing, and be generally useful in a family; has first-class recommendations from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID—COOK.—BY TWO Swedish sisters, one as chamber-maid, and the other as cook, in the same house. Call at No. 123 East 8th-st., in the basement, between 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and washing; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, with best of City references as such; can give satisfaction in getting up dinner and supper parties; is a fine pastry cook; does not wash; is young and smart; neat and tidy about her work. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a neat, tidy, respectable woman; is highly recommended from former employers; is a first-class family cook in every respect; excellent bread and biscuit maker and baker; prefers a good steady home in the country at reasonable wages. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, AND TO ASSIST IN THE COARSE Washing and Ironing.—By a young woman, with the best of City references for ability and character; is a really good family cook; wages $16; a private family in the City only. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a competent young woman, with City references, now in a place; will be disengaged latter part of this week; is a really good plain cook, and excellent laundress. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE FRENCH COOK; speaks no English; is willing to assist in the washing; is a good family cook; very clean and neat in her work. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., first floor, French Office.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; can do French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good baker; will go to country; has two years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning, and larding; can furnish best of City reference from former employer. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WELSH woman as first-class cook; can bone and lard, make all kinds nice soups; is a good baker; City or country; has best City reference. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN; IS now in last place; can leave immediately; fourteen months' reference; good baker; all kinds of soups, pastry, creams, &c.; would assist in washing if required. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman; very respectable and excellent cook; understands the care of milk and butter; will assist some in washing if required; country or City; good testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands soups and game; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 336 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS good cook; excellent baker; will assist in the washing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; willing to assist in washing; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 148 East 43d-st., third floor, front.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT dress-maker wishes one or two more engagements by the day or week; perfectly understands cutting, fitting, trimming, and operating; terms moderate. Call at No. 2 East 54th-st.

EMPLOYERS
can always be PROMPTLY SUPPLIED with
DOMESTIC HELP
for any capacity at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 W. 34th-st., near Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT, tidy, young Scotch Protestant woman; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; has no objections to make herself generally useful in a home; a good situation in the country will not be refused if moderate wages is offered; will give good recommendations from last employers. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG, NEAT, and tidy German girl, a situation in a small private family; small pretensions for a good home; no objection to the country; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT girl, to do general house-work, or cook, wash, and iron in a private boarding-house; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts. first floor.

HOUSE-WORK—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do house-work in a small family; willing and obliging; excellent reference. Apply at No. 1,317 Broadway in the store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, WELL-recommended German, to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-RATE young girl, who is an experienced hair-dresser; understands dress-making nicely; is perfectly neat and genteel; would take care of growing children, or do light chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., first floor, French Office.

LADIES.—BEST SERVANTS PROCURED at National Employment House, No. 166 6th-av., over shoe-store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG woman, a situation as a very superior laundress; understands French fluting and fine muslins perfectly; unexceptionable City references from last place. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as laundress in a private family, or is willing to do the fine washing and assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 407 West 25th-st., one flight up, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS solicits washing to do at home; linens, &c., done in superior style. Call at No. 403 West 54th-st., first floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS solicits washing to do at home; linens and fineries done in superior style. Apply at No. 326 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, German, wishes to take in family washing; is a good ironer and fluter. Call at No. 342 East 49th-st.; ring three times.

NURSE.—OR EMPLOYMENT OF SOME kind, by a very neat, tidy Welsh Protestant girl; is kind and affectionate to children; will assist with house-work, sewing, or do anything required; wants a good, kind family, and will endeavor to please her employer; will give best recommendations as to honesty, respectability, &c.; wages $10 per month. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S nurse desires a permanent situation in a gentleman's family; wishes to take entire charge; willing to travel; is neat and genteel, careful and obliging; undoubted City references for ability and character. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, YOUNG, GENTEEL French girl; speaks English; is capable to take entire charge of children; has no objection to do light chamber-work and plain sewing; is very obliging; can give good references. Call at 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—An intelligent and respectable young woman, a good needle-woman and hair-dresser; cuts and fits ladies' and children's clothes; is a thorough dress-maker, and operates on several machines; at present in a place; employer can be seen; disengaged on Thursday. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

SEAMSTRESS, AND TO ASSIST WITH Children.—By a German girl; very neat and particular about her person and work; all kinds of sewing; operate, cut and fit plain dresses; fifteen months in last place; lady can be seen. Call at 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—FIRST-CLASS, NEAT AND tidy about her work; understands the care of silver, getting up salads and the courses of a dinner thoroughly; has two City references, one of six, the other of eight years. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress, by a very respectable young woman, and excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WITH best City reference; has lived nine years in his last employ. Call on or address J. B., No. 713 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a most thorough groom and good steady driver; thoroughly understands his duty; an exceptionable City recommendations. Address E. L. or Coachman, Fifth-avenue Carriage Repository 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS coachman. He understands the medical treatment of horses, and has been employed during ten years in Paris, in noblemen's houses. Apply to M. M., No. 285 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., New-York.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable reference. Address T. B., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly; the proper care and treatment of horses; a perfect City driver; respectful, willing and obliging, and is perfectly trustworthy. Address G. V., 141 West 50th-st.

FARMER.—BY AN AMERICAN MAN, (married, one child,) where he can have cottage; is competent to take full charge of a farm; can plow, sow, reap, &c., and is a practical working man; best testimonials for character. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; HAS sixteen years' practice; has learned in the best places in England; understands his business in all its branches; also understands greenhouse plants, graperies, grafting, and pruning; has the best of references as to capability. Address J. B., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER, OR FARMER AND Garden, with Cottage.—By a respectable, sober, industrious married man, (one child,) with good recommendations; understands farming and gardening, also, hot and cold grape culture. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY A RESPECTable Englishman, Protestant; can care and drive horses, milk, build fires, &c.; very willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS useful man in a private family, or to take care of a gentleman's place; can milk, can wait on table, is a good coachman and groom, understands washing light wagons, or as a night watchman or to take care of an invalid gentleman; good reference. Call or address No. 495 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., for three days.

USEFUL MAN OR OTHER SITUATION.—By a respectable young Dublin man just landed; wages low; can build fires, sweep care horses, cattle, lawn, milk, do farm-work, gardening, &c. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man as valet; has first-class references. Address for two days M. W., No. 340 East 23d-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address W. X., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN; WOULD make himself useful at what might be required; is a good substantial man; honest and faithful; wages moderate; testimonials good; City or country. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITER.—AN EXPERIENCED HEAD waiter wishes to take chage of a hotel; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at No. 20 East 9th-st.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Englishman as first-class waiter in a private family; understands thoroughly his business in all its branches; best of references. Apply at 340 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

MARKET GARDENING.—TO LET, ON shares or for cash, four acres near City, with some house-room, stabling, tools, fruit, berries, manure, &c. Good chance for a steady man with a little capital. Apply at West Elizabeth (N. J. C. R. R.) Depot.

WANTED—WAITER IN A SMALL PRIvate family; steady place for good servant; single man; German preferred; state families lived in and wages wanted. Address L., Box No. 4,920 Post-office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences on first of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Present rate of interest, six per cent.
Deposits made on or before MONDAY, Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Assets, $8,377,207 13.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE
SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th Street.
DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on the third Monday in January.
DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN H. LYON, President.
DAVID MORGAN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
No. 73 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.
Interest will be paid to depositors, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 20th of January.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1873, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 170 6TH-AV., CORNER 12TH-ST.
Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 20, on all sums from $5 upwards which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1.
Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
Interest begins the FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS'
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
INTEREST.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum will be credited Jan. 1 on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1873.
Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 20, 1873.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner 55th-st.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Sec. and Treas.

CLINTON SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 244 8TH-AV.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will date from the 1st inst. Interest at Six per Cent. per annum.
NATHANIEL ELLIS, President.
ORLANDO P. SMITH, Secretary.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 301 3d-av., corner of 23d-st.
The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.
Deposits received of any sum from *One to Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.*
Money deposited on or before *Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.*
FRED. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:
On sums of 500 Dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and
On sums exceeding 500 Dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum. ALSO, an EXTRA INTEREST of the same amount, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.
WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATham-square and New Bowery.—An Interest Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. All deposits made on or before that date will draw interest from Jan. 1.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.
HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

DIVIDENDS.

TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 189 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand.
T. Y. BROWN,
Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GERMANIA FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 175 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable on demand, at the office of the Company.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

35th Dividend.
PHENIX Insurance Co.,
OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.
JAN. 16, 1873.
This Company has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) per Cent. payable on the 20th inst., at the Office in New-York,
No. 173 BROADWAY.
PHILANDER SHAW, SECRETARY.

42D DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office No. 156 Broadway.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 471 BROADWAY, Jan. 13, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. F. JERMIAH,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
At a meeting of the directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston, Dec. 30, 1872, it was
Voted, That a Dividend of Four per Cent. be and the same is hereby declared, payable in STOCK, on the
7TH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT,
to holders of stock at the close of business on the 7th day of January, 1873.
Payment to be made to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.
Voted, That the Treasurer be authorized to issue scrip for fractional portions of shares, exchangeable for a share of stock whenever the said fractions shall be presented in multiples of $100, said fractional scrip bearing no dividend or interest until consolidated into stock issued therefor.
Voted, That the transfer-books of the Company be closed from the 2d day of January until the 27th day of January next.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1872.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.
Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
FIREMEN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN.
OFFICES, NO. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1873.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.
The Board of Managers have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York on and after Saturday, Feb. 1.
The transfer-books are now closed and will remain closed until Wednesday, Feb. 5.
By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HART, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
STUYVESANT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
SIX PER CENT.,
payable on demand, at the office, No. 122 Bowery.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, JUNCTION WORTH AND MOTT STS.
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a regular dividend of EIGHT per cent., and an extra Dividend of TWO per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1873. JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 15, 1873.
THE COUPONS due Feb. 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER,
Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company, have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $1 per share, payable at the Union Trust Company of New-York, on and after Feb. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Monday, Feb. 3.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 3, 1873. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 8 Wall-st. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 10th inst. until Feb. 4. By order of the Board of Directors, GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 1, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. upon the stock of this Company, payable at its agency, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1873, to stockholders registered at the close of business Jan. 25.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Jan. 25, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 17.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1873.
BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.
The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 66 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 13, 1873.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.
The undersigned, only members of the firm of H. B. CROMWELL & CO., since the death of HENRY B. CROMWELL, in April, 1864, will, from and after this date, continue their business under the firm name of
CLARK & SEAMAN.
JOHN H. CLARK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873. SAML. H. SEAMAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of GLEDHILL & DONNELLY, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of January, 1873, either of the copartners will sign in liquidation.
Dated Jan. 13, 1873.
RICHARD GLEDHILL,
DANIEL DONNELLY.
The undersigned gives notice that he continues business at the store, No. 384 Broadway.
DANIEL DONNELLY.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most perfect manner, and do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BRUTUS; OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN—Mr. Edwin Booth.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ATHERLEY COURT—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ella Germon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS—Mr. J. B. Studley and Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALHAMBRA—Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Rawlinson, Mr. Dell Warner.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Ludingwell, Miss Diani.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CONCERTINA—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Whitlock, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Haverly, Reed.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RECEPTION and BALL of the Twenty-second Regiment.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Rev. H. W. Beecher on "The Unconscious Influence of Democratic Ideas."

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, an objectionable advertisement being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Weekly Edition, per annum.....2
The SUNDAY EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....2

The same WEEKLY and WEEKLY tri-issue one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are payable in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly edition, and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot consider any communication returned rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve them.

One State has been so long disgraced by the unfinished building which has served it as a Capitol, that it is satisfactory to be informed when the new Capitol will be completed, even if that time is so distant as 1877. The new structure is estimated to cost $10,000,000, and probably nearly twice that sum will be expended upon it before it is finished; but it will be no creditable to the State as to be worth the money. In the vast dimensions and grandeur of its exterior, and the beauty of its interior arrangements, as described by our correspondent, it will have no equal, except, perhaps, in the National Capitol at Washington. To secure such a home for her State Government as this, the Empire State can afford to pay an honest price.

There is an active controversy going on in England concerning the propriety of offering up prayers in churches for fine weather. During the past three or four months, there has been rain every day in England—many parts of the country are flooded, agricultural operations are suspended, and everybody seems to be in low spirits. The Archbishop of Canterbury has directed the use of the prayer in the Episcopal Liturgy for the cessation of rain, whereupon he has been severely taken to task by the enlightened persons who profess to have discovered the true uses and limitations of prayer. Even the *Spectator* asks—"Had we not better keep out of our prayers these very doubtful matters—or, at least, pray only for whatever is for our true welfare?" Surely after three or four months of steady rain, a little fine weather may fairly be deemed a thing for the "true welfare" of a half-drowned people. As usual in all such cases, the Roman Catholic Church takes a very positive ground, and refuses to listen to philosophical or scientific doubts. Archbishop MANNING has directed his clergy to pray for fine weather, and rebukes the Professors and others who think they have found out the principles upon which the world is governed. Whatever may be the faults of the Roman Church, it certainly cannot be accused of encouraging that miserable, half-hearted, skeptical spirit which so largely prevails in our time.

If it were desirable to do so, the Senate might cut the knot of Louisiana politics in a few days, when the claimants from the respective legislatures for the vacant seat of Mr. KELLOGG make their appearance. But we do not believe the Senate will be found anxious to undertake the task. It is more likely that the complication will either be the subject of a compromise, or work its slow way up through the Courts.

One of the dangers and vexations of early Spring came upon us, on Friday, from the sudden thaw, which resulted in freshets that destroyed large amounts of property, and interrupted travel by carrying away railroad bridges. It is our habit to boast that we are superior to circumstances, but whenever an emergency arises we are helpless. The snowfall of a single day has entailed upon New-York three weeks of discomfort and disaster, while the breaking away of a single ice-gorge disabled the Hudson River Railroad, and subjected five hundred people to the annoyance of being twelve hours on a journey from Albany to this City. Such facts are suggestive of our carelessness in luck. Even with the experience of this Winter before them, it is safe to say that our City officials will be no better prepared to meet the next fall of snow, and that Mr. [illegible] of Congressman VANDERVOORT will be ignored by the next sudden rise of the waters. If those in positions of trust would have less faith that things are going to be all right anyhow, our streets would be always passable, and our railroads always in order. It is a little singular that the proper precautions are not taken to meet these weather emergencies, when the omission costs so much, not only in the loss of public confidence, but in actual outlay of money.

There is a tradition out West that Kansas drivers can swear a balky bull team into patient and continuous motion; but ex-Gov. CARNEY (let us be thankful for the "ex") is the first witness we have heard of who could swear a friendly attorney out of countenance. That gentleman's testimony, concerning his friend Mr. CALDWELL, was of so sweeping a nature that the counsel of the Senator was obliged to ask for forty-eight hours in which to map out a cross-examination. He has a "big" undertaking on hand.

Nothing more than justice is done our firemen by the bill introduced into the Legislature by Mr. BLACKIE, increasing their pay to twelve hundred dollars per annum. By this measure they are only put upon an equality with the police, and it surely cannot be denied that they are entitled to be placed on the same footing in respect to pecuniary reward for their services. They are as essential to the safety of the City as the police, and we have of late frequently seen how promptly and faithfully they respond to every demand made upon them, no matter how sudden it may be, or how arduous may be the services required. While the sentiment of Reform which is now dominant in the City is inflexibly opposed to the extravagant salaries which TWEED gave to his favored friends, it is also disposed to give generous pay for faithful work; and we are sure there can be no just cause of complaint if the slight increase which is proposed should be granted.

Mr. CRESWELL is the lucky discoverer of a hundred persons, described as leading merchants of San Francisco, who believe that the Postmaster-General's plan of Government telegraphy will be a great advantage to the country, and promote rapid intercourse. If the one hundred gentlemen would let the public know the facts on which it can be safely reasoned that the net cost of telegraphing would be less under the Government than under private companies, they would supply an absolutely unsatisfied want.

Speculations in Stocks.

The Credit Mobilier investigation has certainly not resulted in the particular discoveries which were anticipated by the "Liberal Republican" organs. Those journals are still trying to make out that the charges which they published during the campaign have all been substantiated. We have already shown that the men who were accused by the *Tribune* and other papers have been proved to be innocent—while persons whose names were not mentioned have been rather seriously damaged. Speaker BLAINE, for instance, was over and over again charged by the *Tribune* and its allies with having a corrupt interest in the stock. He denied the charge, but it was repeated day after day and week after week, and when the slander would no longer run upon four legs, its inventors made a great show of "generosity" in withdrawing it. To hold up a man to the country as a knave for weeks together, and then to make a left-handed apology when nothing else can be said or done, is a proceeding not unworthy of "Liberal Republicans," but it will not commend itself to the sense of justice which exists in the minds of the people.

In our opinion, the "Credit Mobilier scandal," as it is called, proves that members of Congress—members of every legislative body—ought to be very chary of investing money in any securities in reference to which legislation may afterward be required. The investment may be made in perfect good faith, but it is likely to affect the judgment of the person who makes it, and who may be called upon to vote for or against measures affecting the security or value of his property. It may not seem easy to define the line between what is and what is not a legitimate speculation; yet, in reality, every man's own judgment ought to show him where this line begins and ends. It cannot, certainly, be maintained that a member of Congress has no right to invest any surplus capital which he may have lying by him. Would you, for instance, prohibit him purchasing land in anticipation of a rise, or Government bonds, or even ordinary railroad securities? That would be placing him under very serious disabilities. The view taken by some members of Congress who invested in Credit Mobilier stock is that they had a perfect right to do what they chose with their own money. Thus, Mr. BENJAMIN M. BOYER plainly told the "Poland Committee," on Saturday, that he held one hundred shares of stock, and that as the investment turned out to be very profitable, he only regretted it was not much larger in amount. But then he was also able to add that during the time he was in Congress, no legislation for the Credit Mobilier or Union Pacific Railroad was ever sought for. In fact, several members of Congress seem disposed, within the last few days, to change their positions in regard to investments in Credit Mobilier stock. There was a scare among them at first, and they were tumbling over each other in their haste to deny that they had anything to do with it. Now they are inclined to say, "We bought some stock as a legitimate speculation, and what has Congress to do with it?" Perhaps it might have been well for Mr. JAMES BROOKS if he had taken this stand from the first.

There is certainly no ground for suspecting corrupt motives on the part of the few Congressmen who put money in this stock. The original charge, that the security was given to members of Congress for the purpose of influencing their votes, has utterly broken down. The case of OAKES AMES stands altogether by itself. His transactions seem to have been far from pure, and if he cannot place his conduct in a more favorable light before the people than he has as yet succeeded in doing, Congress ought to take severe measures with him.

The City in the Legislature.

With the present week, the session of the Legislature will be fairly opened, and the business before it should now be dispatched with all the speed that a due regard to safety and purity in legislation will permit. Thus far, the time has been necessarily employed in the work of organization; but this has now been happily accomplished. In both Houses the committees have all been appointed, and in both the affairs which most imperatively require attention have already been called to the attention of the members by bills which have been introduced for the purpose of accomplishing those reforms which the Legislature is expected to complete. There is, therefore, no excuse for further delay, nor do we anticipate that there will be any. The Legislature has given us no reason to doubt that it will fully meet public expectation, and we have great faith that in the results of the session it will continue to merit the confidence it has thus far received.

But it is now necessary that speedy and decisive action should be taken in regard to the bills which are upon the files relative to this City. These constitute by far the most important business which will claim attention during the session, and they have, fortunately, been introduced so early that they can be soon acted upon without the Legislature incurring the reproach of undue haste. The most important of these bills is the one introduced in the Senate by Mr. WEISMANN, and in the Assembly by Speaker CORNELL, amending the charter, and it has now been long enough upon the desks of the members for them to have become familiar with its provisions. On Wednesday next, it is to be considered by the Committees on Cities of both Houses in joint session, and those favoring or opposing it will then have an opportunity of being heard. As yet there is no sign of any strenuous opposition to the bill upon the part of those who have the right to be considered. There is opposition to some of the details of this Reform measure, which will doubtless lead to its being altered in some of its minor points, but in its general scope it has met with very general approval.

This being the case, we can see no reason why the bill may not be reported back to the Houses in season to be made special orders, and be finally acted upon during next week. We have no desire that anything should be done with such haste as to incur the possibility of mistakes being made, but we are anxious to be quickly rid of the appointees of TWEED, who yet hold place in our Municipal Government. The amendments to the Charter have already been fully considered by the public, and while it is apparent that some wholesome changes might be made, there is a general conviction that in its present shape it is as good as anything we are likely to get, and there is, therefore, much anxiety among the friends of Reform to have it speedily become law. We know, by experience, that delay at Albany always means mischief. It would be a pity to give "skilled talent" a chance of tinkering at a new charter.

Another reason for prompt action upon the charter is the fact that almost equally important matters relating to City affairs, which cannot be included in that instrument, are awaiting decision. The bill introduced by Mr. PATTERSON, creating a Board of Commerce, should speedily become a law, as under its operation we should be able to put an end to several great abuses. The seven Commissioners being appointed by Gov. DIX, we should be certain of good selections, and we should also be assured of an intelligent, honest, and consistent direction of affairs relating to our harbor. But chiefly because this bill carries into effect the recommendation of the Governor that Harbor Masters and Port Wardens should be salaried, and all fees turned over to the public fund, it should be passed. The bill reorganizing the Board of Education seems to be fortified by the wisdom of experience, as it does nothing more than secure a return to the system which constantly prevailed in the conduct of our public schools until they were seized by the Ring, and made to do service as political machines.

Concerning the bill creating a new Board of Emigration, introduced in the two Houses by Senator ROBERTSON and Mr. BIGLIN, we have already expressed our views; and we are glad to be informed that those having it in charge are not wedded to the method of creating this Board originally proposed, but that it is probable that an amendment will be made by general consent, leaving the appointment of these Commissioners to the Governor and Senate, as is done in all similar cases. With this change, and some alterations to more clearly define the powers and duties of the Board, the bill should be pressed to a speedy passage.

With the adoption of these several measures, all of which are now pending, much will have been done for the reform of this City, but not everything. During the present week a bill will probably be introduced, legislating our Police Justices out of office, and the sooner it becomes a law the better for the good name and safety of the City. Nothing can be done to check the constant and alarming increase in the criminal classes in this City, so long as their protectors remain in these places; and in getting rid of the present incumbents, the Legislature should make sure of securing better successors, by selecting the proper authority to appoint them. The general opinion seems to be in favor of the Mayor, in conjunction, perhaps, with the Aldermen; and we do not know that a wiser choice can be made. With the passage of a law to this effect, in connection with the others we have named, the Legislature will have done nearly all in its power to give the people the opportunity to reap the benefit of the great victory they achieved last November. We hope there will be no unnecessary delay in concluding all these measures. The present Legislature will then be more entitled to public gratitude than any of its predecessors.

Senator Sherman's Bill.

It is evident from the tone of the comment on Mr. SHERMAN'S financial scheme, that it has been taken as a warning that, in some form or another, specie payments are approaching. In this lies its greatest value. It is not to be denied that, at the present moment, the people do not see the necessity of, nor do they desire, resumption. They are conscious that there are serious elements of disturbance and embarrassment in business affairs, and that the money market never was more confused and uncertain than it has for a long time been. But they do not connect these facts with our unredeemed currency, which for all immediate needs—for all needs, indeed, that are felt by most business men—is the best the country has ever had. Now, whatever may be thought of the effectiveness of Mr. SHERMAN'S plan, there is no doubt about the candor of his statements and the cogency of his arguments in favor of specie payments. His bill may not reach this end rapidly; it may even show that it cannot be reached at all without some definite and more determined preparation. But no one who carefully follows Mr. SHERMAN'S reasoning can doubt that he himself believes resumption to be necessary to the prosperity of the country, and that to make ready for it is one of the most imperative duties of the Government.

It is in this light we must judge of the provisions of his bill affecting the banks. The most formidable obstacle to the operation of any plan for resumption, which does not contemplate the possession by the Government of a very large reserve, is the danger that any partial attempt will be met by a combination of speculators prepared to immediately drain the Treasury of all gold appropriated to resumption, and thus to temporarily or permanently baffle the attempt. The power to do this is largely aided by the double restriction upon the banks—first, as to their circulation, forbidding them to extend it beyond an arbitrary limit; second, as to their reserves, which look up a very large part of the currency of the country, and make it by so much the more practicable for the speculators to control the remainder. These restrictions also cripple the legitimate business of the country, as distinguished from speculation, and diminish the safe and wholesome demand for currency, and that confidence which comes from general, but moderate, activity.

Mr. SHERMAN'S proposition is intended to guard against the difficulty presented by this state of things, by establishing absolute freedom of banking, both as to issue and discount, reserving only the present requirement as to security through the deposit of bonds. With this reservation, there is no doubt that free banking would tend strongly to stimulate prudent enterprise, and to restrict and prevent combinations. It is the fashion now-a-days, with a certain school of financial writers, more eager to arouse partisan feeling or ignorant prejudice than to throw light on the questions they discuss, to attribute to the banks everything that goes wrong, or can go wrong, in our financial affairs. To this school the banks are not only rapacious monopolies, enjoying a double share of profits supplied by the people, but they are also a species of *dei ex machinâ*, which in a mysterious way control the actions of Congress, and step between the will of the people and its performance. But business men know perfectly well that the great body of the capital of the country seeking safe investment, does so through the national banks, and that these are everywhere the best and the most constant and intimate friends of the business men. Any proper enlargement of their field, therefore, must help the business community, and what strengthens legitimate enterprise makes speculative combinations more difficult and less dangerous.

We believe it practicable to get Mr. SHERMAN'S bill fairly discussed and deliberately acted on this session, and, so far as the banking provisions go, it is desirable that the action shall be favorable. As to the provisions relating to resumption, it is, perhaps, as much as can be expected that they shall elicit from Congress an emphatic indication of the purpose of the Republican Party to take some step toward that end. It is not necessary or proper that the step should be precipitate, but it is right that it should be well defined.

Prof. Tyndall on Original Investigation.

In closing his last course of lectures on Saturday evening, Prof. TYNDALL gave his audience some very earnest advice on the subject of encouraging original investigation in science in this country. We say that it was earnest; we could wish that it had also been a little more definite. He expressed emphatically and repeatedly the hope that we would not burden our investigators with too much work of administration and of tuition. Every one who has even a slight conception of the enormous value of pure scientific investigation, pursued solely for the discovery of truth, and of the great difficulty now attending that pursuit, will cordially share in Prof. TYNDALL'S hope. But the question is, how are we to avoid the difficulty which the zealous and learned Professor points out? Government aid to any extent, in this country, is impracticable, and its desirability is to be questioned, if it were not impracticable. It would be next to impossible to secure its effective and just distribution, even if it were not too much opposed to the general practice and opinion in our country to be easily introduced. Moreover, Prof. TYNDALL could cite the experience of his own country as an example of what may be done for original investigators, with almost nominal aid from the Government. It is on this point that suggestions from him would have been particularly valuable.

He may, however, have the satisfaction of knowing that he has himself inspired a keen interest in science among large audiences, which included many men who, from their private fortunes, could contribute largely to the fund he urges. He did not fail to recognize the fact that, in our country, private generosity in the cause of education was very great. He declared, indeed, that in his opinion it was unprecedented. And it is from this source, if it is intelligently guided, that the greatest good may come.

One thing, at least, we are quite confident of, and that is that nothing would contribute more effectively to original scientific investigation, than to increase the compensation and diminish the daily labor of the instructors in our best scientific schools. Money given for this purpose hardly can be wasted. If the salaries attached to the professorships were liberal, instead of, as now, shamefully small, the best men would be attracted and secured; and if the labors of the professors, either in their direct duties or in outside "pot-boiling," were not excessive, the "hunger for truth," of which the Professor speaks, would insure good results. If, in addition, a liberal fund could be established in connection with our scientific schools, to defray the expense—often serious—of original inquiry, the disbursement of which could be easily guarded, the additional advantage would be great. It is in these directions, rather than in the founding of new schools or institutions, that the gifts of our wealthy men would produce the best effect.

"There's Nothing In It."

On Friday, ANDREW GARVEY, Prince of Plasterers, was examined on the Tweed trial. On Saturday, the *Tribune* made the following editorial comments upon this and other evidence: "Thus far the Tweed trial has developed little that is new relative to the frauds of the Ring. * * Mr. GARVEY was *only able to swear* that Mr. WOODWARD, with whom he dealt, *gave him to understand* that Mr. TWEED was aware of the swindle."

The evidence thus dismissed as of no consequence is the following. We once more ask our readers to consider it carefully, since to us it seems to be of overwhelming importance:

GARVEY'S STATEMENTS.

Q.—Do you remember having a conversation with TWEED in the Spring of 1870, about the time of the Young Democracy fight? A.—I do; I went to see him, and asked if there was to be a committee of investigation of the Senate to inquire into the financial affairs of the City; he said in reply: "If there is, we will have to buy them up; we will have to put up for it, and you will have to put up too; I did some work on this Court-house in 1867; when I commenced the building I asked TWEED how to make out the bills, and he said: "Have fifteen per cent. over;" I asked what that was for, and he said: "Give that to me, and I will take care of your bills;" I handed him the percentage after that; on one occasion, the second last, in handing it to him, through my awkwardness it fell on the floor, and he put his foot on it, at the same time looking around to see if anybody was watching; he then took it up and put it into his pocket; afterward he met me in the ante-room, and said: "If you have anything to give me give it to me now;" I gave it to him, and he then told me in future to fix things with WOODWARD, and from that time forward I did; there was one item for $60,000, a portion of the $306,000; I took that receipt, in accordance with the wish of WOODWARD, to TWEED; I said: "I come to give you a receipt," and he said: "I thought WOODWARD had fixed all this; he took the receipt, opened a drawer, and took out a piece of paper; I presumed it was a check; I never saw the face of it, but I indorsed it; if it was a check, he filled it up subsequently; I have a copy of the receips in my hand, made the same day I gave him the money.

Q.—Do you remember having an interview with TWEED after the disappearance of these vouchers? A.—I do; it took place in the office of the Board of Public Works, and INGERSOLL was present. INGERSOLL took me to the office, and went in alone first to see TWEED; I was then called in, and I told TWEED I was dreadfully excited at the way things were going on; he said: "If anybody asks you anything, tell him you paid money to no one but WATSON;" this was on Wednesday or Thursday, the 13th or 14th of September, 1871.

Just look at these statements: TWEED told GARVEY, in 1870, there might possibly be a demand for a legislative inquiry into the financial condition of the City, and that it would be necessary for TWEED, GARVEY and others to "buy them (the committee) up." TWEED furthermore directed GARVEY to charge fifteen per cent. above what would otherwise be the amount of his bills, and hand it to the Boss, who, in consideration of that, would agree to "take care" of GARVEY'S bills. GARVEY did hand over this percentage, at first directly into TWEED'S hands, and afterward through WOODWARD. On one transaction alone, TWEED seems to have received sixty thousand dollars.

What may be the effect of these statements on the mind of the jury now trying TWEED, we know not, and it would not be proper to offer any conjecture. We think, however, it cannot be denied that they are very important, and, even startling statements, and yet we find the *Tribune* not only avoiding all allusion to them editorially, but *absolutely suppressing them* in its report of the trial. That is to say, in the report of the proceedings, as given in the *Tribune*, there is not one word of the remarkable testimony quoted above.

It may be fair, according to our contemporary's ideas, to misrepresent evidence in commenting upon it. But is it fair—is it honest—to suppress that evidence altogether? In whose interest was it suppressed? Certainly not in that of the public. It is clearly the very thing TWEED would wish. If he altered the reports to suit himself, he could not eviscerate them more completely.

TWEED is a bosom friend of JAY GOULD. They have worked together for a long time past. JAY GOULD would be very glad to help TWEED now. But JAY GOULD has nothing to do with the *Tribune*? Of course not—of course not. It would be a wicked libel to say that he had. We would rather perish than make such a suggestion. The *Tribune* is suppressing the evidence which is damaging to TWEED simply because it does not want to hurt anybody's feelings, and because the evidence in question is rather "personal" in its character, and personalities are odious to the author of the libels on Senator WILSON and half the eminent men in the Republican Party.

Hence Topics.

We publish a letter from a correspondent complaining that, for nearly three weeks, there has been no water to be had in his house above the first story. Numerous letters of the same kind have reached us since Christmas. Throughout a large district of the City, bedrooms and nurseries have been entirely without water, except the supply which may be carried upstairs. Possibly it is one of those inconveniences which cannot be helped, but it would be some comfort to be told even that "on authority." Let us, then, have some explanation of the sudden drying-up of the Croton above the basement floor.

The servant girls of Springfield, Ill., have lately entered into a combination, which has been successful to the extent of seriously embarrassing their employers. They have demanded such a long list of privileges, in addition to increased wages, that the mistresses have been obliged, in self-defense, to refuse compliance. According to the correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, "the walls and fences are placarded with 'Girl wanted.' The papers contain numerous advertisements of the same character, and the ladies of many households are doing kitchen-work in preference to submitting to the insolence of aggressive servantgalism. A servant left a good-paying place the other day because she was not permitted to use butter for dressing instead of lard." In a comparatively small city, the opportunities for communication are so extensive that the maids of all work find no difficulty in meeting for the discussion of what they are pleased to call their grievances; and the bond of sympathy between them is so strong that to insult one is tantamount to a declaration of war against the whole number. This, at least, has been the experience at Springfield, and we hope the house-keepers like it.

One of the remarkable characteristics of the late Lord LYTTON was an aptitude for business, and a thorough comprehension of the economies of estate management. His estate at Knebworth was nearly doubled in value by his vigorous and efficient management. Qualities of this kind are rather rare in conjunction with great literary capacity. While at the Colonial Office, Lord LYTTON specially distinguished himself by his dispatches. Unlike the majority of official papers, they were models of style and composition, the writer apparently bestowing as much pains upon them as upon his best literary productions. About a year and a half ago, Lord LYTTON lost his only grandson, but happily he lived long enough to see another born to him. His only son married a niece of the late Lord CLARENDON. Although of entirely different politics, Lord LYTTON and his brother HENRY—Lord DALLING—were on most affectionate terms. These brothers present a remarkable instance of younger sons winning hereditary honors, while the eldest remained in statu quo. Half the peerage comes from cadets of the Scutcheon. "I believe, Mr. SEYMOUR, you are of the Duke of Somerset's family," said a British monarch. "Pardon me, Sir," was the rejoinder, "the Duke is of my family." The younger branch had got a dukedom; while the elder, lacking the same incentives to exertion, remained a commoner.

The matrimonial miseries of the BYRONS are chronic. A suit is now pending in the London Divorce Court of "WENTWORTH versus WENTWORTH, BUSCARTET, and ARGAIL." Lord WENTWORTH—who is a peer in right of succession to his grandmother, Lady NOEL-BYRON, who became Baroness WENTWORTH in her own right—is eldest surviving son of "ADA, sole daughter," &c. His brother, a wayward, eccentric youth, who loved low life, was, at the time of his death, engaged to a carpenter's daughter, and worked as laborer in a ship-yard. He died about five years ago, to the great relief of all belonging to him. Lady WENTWORTH is the daughter of a clergyman. She suddenly flashed upon the *beau monde* of London a couple of years ago, and attracted by her beauty a good deal more attention than proved agreeable to his Lordship. An advertisement, to the effect that he would no longer be answerable for her debts, appeared last year, but it was said that she had committed no offense beyond extravagance. The present proceeding would, however, seem to tell a different tale. One of the co-respondents is an attaché of the Spanish legation. Her brother is married to the daughter of the Turkish Embassador to London.

The Portland, Me., Board of Trade has lately been endeavoring to effect improvements in the management of the commerce of the port, so as to do away with certain grave abuses. Heretofore it was possible for ship-owners, agents, and persons interested in the cargoes of vessels generally, to be appointed Port Wardens, and, as might be expected, there was a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed thereat. This condition of things has lately been changed, so that hereafter all who are in any way interested in shipping will be ineligible. Portland, in some respects, is a slow city, and it takes it a long time to decide upon the propriety of making reforms that necessitate a departure from established customs.

Imports of wool to Boston during 1872 show a very considerable increase over previous years. In 1864 the total number of pounds imported was 20,780,124. From 1864 to 1869 there was a falling off, from a cause which has, no doubt, been fully explained. In 1871 the total reached 38,098,522, and in 1872 it footed up 43,470,413. During the latter year New-York imported 43,883,668, or 413,255 pounds more than Boston. Philadelphia within the same time only imported 647,366 pounds. The principal supplies of foreign wool, down to a comparatively recent date, came from Brazil, Chili, and Peru. Now, New-Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope, and Russia, send each a large amount annually. The great fire which swept away so much property in Boston last November, we are assured, has not materially injured the wool trade. Most of the merchants, having been heavily insured, were enabled to resume business almost immediately; and they have since been operating with so much vigor that great things may be expected of the trade before the close of the present year.

The Bread and Beef House.

We are requested to state that contributions for the "Bread and Beef House" have been most thankfully received. Reports will be left at the Bible-house, No. 2, after the 30th of January, giving satisfactory accounts of the appropriation of the funds. Supplies can be sent to the care of Rev. John Rockwell, at No. 225 West Fifty-first-street.

No Water.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is now three weeks since the Croton water has risen above my parlor story, Fifteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, West. I have consulted the authorities, and they significantly inform me that it is owing to so many persons allowing the Croton to run all night to keep their pipes from freezing, and that when this evil is remedied we will have our water as usual. Must the innocent in this way be punished for the guilty? Will the Department deliver unless our bills the time we are not supplied with, but charged for, water?

FIFTIETH-STREET, W.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THIRD PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

An excellent performance rewarded the subscribers to the Philharmonic Concerts who ventured forth to attend Saturday's reunion—the third of the season—at the Academy of Music. The programme included a violin concerto by Mozart, recited by Mme. Camilla Urso; a concerto for piano and orchestra, with Mr. S. B. Mills as the soloist; a symphony by Schumann; an excerpt from Liszt's new oratorio of "Christus," and the overture to "Oberon." The interest of the occasion was naturally concentrated upon Mme. Urso's contribution to the entertainment. Many years have gone by since the lady's efforts were familiar to city audiences; as the period of her absence has undoubtedly been well employed, its length is not to be regretted. Mme. Urso's tone is pure and sweet; the ringing sound of the G string, on the violin we write of, is to be searched. We think rather to an injudicious choice of the bridge of the instrument, than to any lack of firmness in the fingering; her command of the keyboard, shown by a rare celerity and an unexceptionable precision of stopping, to absolute. A more intelligent, spirited, and finished rehearsal of Mozart's pretty concerto in D than was enjoyed at his hands could not be expected. Mr. Mills played with a clearness and an elegance unsurpassable Chopin's concerto in F minor. Neither this work nor Mozart's ranks in point of conception or treatment, with the classics of the piano or violin; but while the frankness and tunefulness of the three movements of Mme. Urso's task commended its subject to general attention, the grace and elegant ornamentation of Chopin's composition lends ample amends, thanks to the capital delivery of Mr. Mills through the medium of a perfect Steinway, for the palpable lack of grandeur in the lines and of fulness in the instrumentation. After Mr. Mills had ended, the orchestra interpreted a "Shepherd's Chorus," from Liszt's "Christus." The "Hirtenreigen," in its proper place, may be profoundly significant; detached from the context, it is only to be mentioned as the most thinly-scored number bearing Liszt's name. With Schumann's magnificent symphony in C, in which vigorous and brilliant, and piquant and elegiac passages are combined; and with the overture to "Oberon" frequenters of Philharmonic concerts have long been acquainted. The violinists of Mr. Bergman's orchestra are wholly unequal to delicate work on the high strings, and even the accurate tones they produce from the E string are the result of scrubbing rather than of good bowing.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.

A concert, complimentary to Mr. Sigismund Lasar, is to take place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Thursday evening next. It will unite the talents of Mr. Thomas' complete orchestra; of Mr. S. B. Mills, pianist, and of Miss Clementina Lasar, soprano. To the programme, we shall refer hereafter.

Miscellaneous.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTES.

Mr. Edwin Booth will this evening act, at his own theatre, in "Brutus, or the Fall of Tarquin."....At the Grand Opera-house, "The Cataract of the Ganges" is to be brought out to-night....At Wood's Museum, Miss Marietta Ravel will appear in "Wild Cat."....This evening, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver his new lecture on "The Unconscious Influence of Democratic Principles," at Steinway Hall.... To-morrow, Mr. Geo. Macdonald will make his last appearance in New-York, for the present, at Association Hall....Mr. P. T. Barnum's intentions, hopes, and fears are thus reviewed: Shipments of wild animals and of other curiosities for Mr. Barnum's traveling show are already arriving, although it is less than a month since this menagerie was burned. The steamer Hansa, from Bremen, on Thursday, brought a monster double-horned black rhinoceros from Abyssinia. Mr. Barnum has also received four large African lions, six Bengal tigers, a pair of leopards, besides white bears, sea-lions, yaks, elands, gnus, zebras, ostriches, and a "wilderness of monkeys." Among the rarest animals is a large-eared dwarf elephant from the East Indies, which weighs only 140 pounds. Mr. Barnum has also purchased a fine pair of giraffes, but will not trust them to the perils of the deep until May next. Mr. Barnum says that the directors of all the zoological gardens abroad sympathize with him, and unhesitatingly consent to part with any animals which he may require for his new enterprise.

OBITUARY.

Col. Lockwood L. Doty.

Col. L. L. Doty, late Pension Agent for New-York City, died on Saturday night, of consumption, at his residence, No. 220 Jersey-avenue, Jersey City. Lockwood Lyon Doty was born at Groveland, Livingston County, N. Y., on May 15, 1827. He spent his early days in his native village, and, when of age, entered the law-office of Mr. John Young, at Geneseo. Mr. Young was elected Governor of New-York in 1847, and Mr. Doty followed him to Albany. He entered the Canal Appraiser's office during the first year of Gov. Young's administration, and was subsequently appointed Deputy Treasurer by Alva Hunt. He accepted an invitation from Erastus Corning to attend to the work caused by the consolidation of the railroads now known as the New-York Central. He returned to Albany, and was again appointed Deputy Treasurer under Mr. Spaulding, of Buffalo. He also held that office under Mr. Clarke during the Know-nothing administration. He accompanied Mr. Clarke to Milwaukee when that gentleman was made President of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad. He found the affairs in a rotten condition, and was made Secretary and Treasurer of the railroad, but soon resigned, in consequence of some parties offering him a large sum of money to issue a number of bonds. He refused, and left for his home. On Jan. 1, 1869, he was appointed by Gov. E. D. Morgan Chief Clerk in the Executive Department, and during Gov. Morgan's second term occupied the position of private Secretary to the Governor. He also occupied the same position for a short time under Gov. Seymour. The Legislature about this time appointed a Bureau of Military Statistics, and Gov. Morgan said to Gov. Seymour that the best man to be at its head was Col. Doty; but Gov. Morgan added, "You can't appoint him." "That is so," replied Gov. Seymour, "but do you appoint him now, before your term expires, and I will keep him there." Gov. Morgan did so, and Col. Doty held the position during the whole of Gov. Seymour's administration, and a short time with Gov. Fenton. He then resigned, in consequence of failing health, and returned to Geneseo. In 1867 he was appointed Deputy Collector in the Custom-house, but soon resigned, in order to go to Washington as Senator Morgan's private Secretary. He retained this position until the Governor's term expired. Col. Doty, in 1869, was appointed as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District, City of New-York. He resigned this position during the year and returned to Geneseo, where he published the *Livingston County Republican*. In the Fall of 1868 he was appointed by the Republican State Convention on the State Central Committee, representing Livingston County, and on the organization of that Committee he was made Secretary. During this time he acted as all as Secretary in the Republican, and, in 1870, was appointed Treasurer of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad. On the 8th of April, 1871, he was appointed Pension Agent of New-York City by President Grant, which position he held until about a month previous to his death, when he resigned on account of ill health. His last moments were very peaceful, and his death was scarcely noticed by the friends who watched around his bedside. Col. Doty was married, on the 19th of March, 1853, and leaves a widow and five children. His body was taken, last night, by special car, to Geneseo, from where it will be buried to-day.

NIAGARA IN WINTER.

Appearance of the Ice-Bound Falls—Scenes on Both Sides the River—A Beautiful Spectacle.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NIAGARA, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1873.

The thousands who flock to these famous falls every Summer and linger until the late Fall, see, no doubt, Niagara in its grandest aspects, but there is much to be seen in Winter time which is well worth the discomforts, nay, one may say the miseries, of traveling through frost and snow, or through mud and melting ice. True it is that when the hand of the Frost King has descended upon the myriad streams that pour their waters into the great chain of lakes, and has fettered them with icy chains, the volume of the Niagara River is something stinted, and the superfluities of its boiling channel are rent away. It is also equally true that the cloud that rises from the mysterious depths beneath, hovers midway up the height and is not to be seen at a distance by the eyes bent anxiously to catch the first glimpse of the great wonder of the world, and it cannot be denied that when the skies are heavy with impending snows, and the sun's face is hidden behind blankets of fog, one of these charms which has spoken most successfully to the human heart—the rainbow—[illegible]. To the adventurous and the curious the diminished stream of water affords opportunities of exploration which have been reserved for Alpine climbers. And the surroundings of the falls themselves become, under the potent spell of the enchanter, fantastically grand and strangely beautiful. Whenever the Frost King's power suffices to overcome the headlong rush of the water, straightway stalactites of the most superb size and form are developed. The grand old cliffs of shale that have endured for so many thousand years the furious rush of the unresting waters, that in the Summer seemed eternally buffeted and battered through the fine veil of spray, are now at peace and covered with exquisite folds of curtaining ice. That which was before a desperate enemy has now the semblance of a protecting friend, covering with its mantle its ancient foe from the nippings of the frost and the blasts of the Winter wind. But it is all treachery. These great cliffs could stand forever the open attack of the river, no matter how tremendously it contracts its bounds and concentrates its energies to hurl them against the enormous gateways through which it pours. But the frozen mantle that clings to it with such affection works more insidiously and more successfully. They fasten upon projecting points and overload them with tons upon tons of massive opalescent ice, until the weight is too great, and the whole fabric comes toppling down in one vast universal ruin into the torrent below. There they float down to the ice-gorge, which generally forms in the vicinity of the railway Suspension Bridge, where the huge blocks of stone are ground in an instant into powder and sent down the river as detritus to be piled up in tremendous heaps in Lake Ontario, and to form that of which geologists treat of.

There is one thing which Winter might well take away from Niagara and win the thanks of every living soul that comes into the place. Could it remove the spirit of fraud and extortion which infests the place, like a moral malaria, statues would be reared to do it homage, and grateful travelers would hang wreaths of flowers about its shrines. Unfortunately this is a miracle which Winter is impotent to perform, and so I found. When I arrived in the place I found but two hotels open—the Niagara and the Spencer House—both owned by the same person, who also appears to control all the sleighs in the vicinity. I pass over the extortionate practice of charging a fixed price for a carriage for two persons, and insisting on one person paying the same, on the plea that they made their arrangements in couples. Suffice it to say that I yielded to the extortion and arranged for a sleigh for myself at the double rate, including a guide to point out objects of interest and take me the correct round. At the appointed hour I discovered that I was to be accompanied by two couples, who had made similar arrangements, so that the guide and the carriage were trebly paid for. We started as soon as the altercation following on this discovery had subsided, in which it is unnecessary to say that we were disgracefully beaten by the united eloquence of the hotel clerk and the driver, who was also the guide. The first point made for was Table Rock, or rather the narrow ledge which is all that remains of it. We were permitted to stand and gaze for two minutes by our considerate driver and guide, and were then hurried in to buy Indian curiosities and have our photographs taken as a memento of the visit. Let me be congratulated on the fact that I positively declined to stir from the spot, alleging that I could be "took" at New-York, and that I wanted to see the falls, which transcended, certainly, all expectations I had formed of their grandeur. Table Rock is unquestionably the best spot to see the whole scene, for it gives a perfect view of the Horseshoe Fall, and the adjacent Goat Island, with the American Fall. What especially strikes the new comer is the exquisite green color of that part of the cataract which is nearest the Canadian shore. Being perfectly translucent, and of a very bright tint, which is heightened by the great flecks of foam which streak down it, it gives one forcibly the idea of an immense molten emerald. To the left of the "Horse-shoe" this beautiful color is but faintly visible, and in the American Fall not at all. Cakes of snow-covered ice which, from the distance, must have been of huge size, were carried down every minute. They would appear gliding on the comparatively smooth surface of the water in the immediate vicinity of the tremendous descent, would quicken their motion, and then shoot over with a rapidity that made me sick and dizzy. I could discern them faintly through the green water for the first instant of the descent, and then they were gone into the vast, profound abyss, whose secrets were hidden by the cloud of spray. Perhaps the roar is much greater in Summer time, or it may be that my ears lack the due sensitiveness, but I could not help being disappointed in this respect. I expected to have heard something awful, something maddening to a quick spirit in its tremendous solemnity. Yet so comparatively feeble was the sound that either the dull day muffled the tones, or else there has been immense exaggeration about it. It may also be that my frame of mind was not in an impressionable condition, for when my eyes had been fastened on the wonderful panorama so long that my sense had taken in its salient points, and I was capable of paying attention to the sounds which my ears drank in, the driver (and guide) came to suggest that I should be photographed or look over the Indian and other curiosities. I drove him off, but he returned again, and finally, after three more assaults, having found that my companions were being photographically martyred, and so good for half an hour's stay, I walked off to avoid further importunity and got a splendid view of the rapids above the falls by a brisk ten minutes' walk. This gives one some idea of the tremendous volume of the water, for when the eye gets clear of Goat Island and the three moss islands, one sees the whole breadth of the channel. It is not difficult to trace in the fury of the rapids the settled determination toward the Canada shore, and it does seem as if in the distant future the Canadians will have this superb fall all to themselves. As I returned from this hasty glance at the river above its leap, I was again accosted by the driver (and guide), who made a last effort to induce me to be photographed or to purchase some curiosity as a memento of my visit. I resisted firmly, but began to be somewhat disgusted at the place, for how could a man go in for what Clarence King calls his regular æsthetics when every time he mounted heavenward a dull, brutish clod of a driver recalled him to earth. Escaping Scylla, I fell upon Charybdis. The companions of the trip had gone into a little wooden structure, and one of them beckoned to me. I went with some curiosity and entered. It was a camera obscura, showing a panorama of the falls on a white sheet thrown over a round table. "This," said the exhibitor, "is considered by hexperts to be ekil to anything in Niagara 'cept the veow from Tabel Rock. Perfesser Baggassy, (O, unfortunate Agassiz) says as this glass is the finest in the world. In the Central Park in New-York, theyre agoin to have something sumiliar, and they wanted to buy this glass, but the genelman what had it grounded for him, axed five hundred thousand dollars for it, and its wuth more, genelmin, it is indeed, upon my honer." No one could be incredulous with such a guarantee; and, indeed, when the Central Park was swayed by the combined honesty of Tom Fields, Peter Sweeny, and Judge Hilton, and directed by the exquisite taste of the Judge, such a thing might well have been. The only wonder is that the bargain was not concluded. For this treat each individual had to fork over fifty cents. We looked at each other with eyes of wonder, and paid up with some reflections upon smart Americans and innocent Canadians.

Underneath the Table Rock was the next thing in order. We went into another building, preceded by our active and intelligent driver (and guide.) Here the ladies went to the right and we to the left into robing rooms, where we donned the regular oil-skin suit. We were, moreover, fitted with ice clogs to prevent slipping upon the masses of ice below the wooden stairs. When these were left behind the footing was uncommonly dangerous indeed, and there was nothing to seize hold of, for the rock was adorned with stalactites of ice about the height and size of human figures, which had been melted by the thaw into curious semblances of faces and forms. Some looked like dear old Quaker ladies with poke bonnets, others like Punch with huge noses and humped backs, others like parodies on the Duke of Wellington, others again were beautiful above and only grotesque near the ground. The negro guide would not stop to let us look at anything, but plodded on like a plowman toiling over furrows. Certainly it was not a comfortable place to linger in, for water kept dripping upon us all the time, and every moment a gust of eddying wind would send a shower of fine spray from the waterfall right into our faces. The pathway was broad enough, but the greater part of it was banked with ice masses twisted into every conceivable curve, and we kept close to the great cliff wall. In the shale of which this was composed we could plainly see the masses of limestone in which were those queer globes which boys call petrified thunderbolts. There were also lumps of pure sulphur which ran down the wall in pale yellow streaks. There was also gypsum above, much harder and firmer than the shale, and this made the cliff arch over our heads quite romantically, because the ice breaks away the yielding shale much faster. In this way Table Rock came to grief. It was of gypsum, and underneath it was shale, which was eaten away, until it could no longer support the overhanging mass. Then one fine day it all went, carrying with it a carriage and pair of horses. The driver, who was taking up a trace, felt the earth giving, and bolted as quickly as feather-heeled Mercury, but the team went down, to come up again in a fortnight in the whirlpool, three miles below. On we went, slipping, stumbling, staggering at every step, until we got as far as we could without being blinded with the spray that here came down in sheets. The noises here were tremendous. The roar was subdued to a mere basso accompaniment, above which whistled, grunted, shrieked, raged ten thousand diabolical sounds, and not the least awesome thing about them was, that by listening attentively, articulate sounds seemed to penetrate through the terrible bewilderment—voices that whispered in hissing accents, or shrieked in terror. At times there was an absolute chaos, like cries coming from a raging mob, at too great a distance to be intelligibly heard. And the mist and the cloud wreathed and twisted into shapes according as the densities of the vapor-laden air met and mingled. I could see the river rising below in great cones, just like the drops of rain falling on water produce little ones. But these were huge—thirty-feet high, I thought; but I could only get momentary glimpses of them, as the cloud shifted. So intimately were the air and the water mixed that all the laws of nature seemed suspended. Great wreaths of water floated in the air, and the air was churned into the foam that froze upon the confines of our narrow walk. It was an awful place, a place to linger in for hours, if a man might be independent of guides and come and go as he listed. But the negro who accompanied us was not going to wait for any body's heroics, so, after he thought we had been long enough, he turned and left the scene. One of the party found a block of selenite as big as the hand, and another got a rare moss, which set us all hunting; but he would not be entreated, and so we were forced to go. I did not see any ferns, though there must be some there, but there was a kind of cress, which looked green and comfortable, in spite of the ice and snow.

When we arrived on terra firma once more and had doffed our lendings, in the shape of oil-skins, we were requested to look over the museum established by Mr. Barnett. We were all in a hurry to get down to the rapids below the railroad bridge, but the people urged us so much, and seemed so hurt at our persistent refusals, that we went in and looked around. What is upstairs frankly I ignore, but on the ground floor there was the skeleton of a whale, six plaster busts, a plaster cast of one of the Memnons, villainously colored, a plaster cast of one of the winged bulls at Nimroud, villainously colored to match, as if there were some fancied connection between them, and two cases of well-chosen and handsome, though not rare coins. In a recess was a glass case with a dozen of the most hideous wax-figures ever introduced to public notice. We were pressed to go upstairs, and the others went, but I was not prepossessed by what I had seen, and declined. I offered to pay for the oil-skins and guide to the Table Rock, which was conspicuously placarded one dollar, but was informed very suavely that I had to pay an additional half dollar for my visit to the museum. I remonstrated, and was shown hidden in an obscure corner a small placard stating the entrance fee. It was to no purpose that I objected that he had, so to speak, shoved me in, and that I had not stayed while one with moderate haste might tell a hundred. "Well, Sir," said the man, "why don't you go upstairs? There's the finest mummy ever exhibited to mortal eye." I replied that I did not care for mummies, never had cared for them, and never expected to, and that the whole thing looked to me like a swindle. Up came an old gentleman about four feet high, who seemed, from the redness of his face, beautifully set off by a fringe of white whisker, to be in a towering passion. "Perhaps you don't know, Sir," said he, in tones absolutely trembling with rage, "that my son brought that mummy himself from the great Pyramids of Egypt, and that it's considered by Prof. Agasshish (again!!) to be the finest mummy ever imported."

"Old gentleman," I said, mildly, "I don't hanker after mummies."

"My own son," he went on, "brought that very identical mummy here for the purposes of this great museum, which Prof. Agasshish—

"Let me interrupt you for a moment. I don't want to see it if it was twice as fine, and you cannot expect me to pay for an exhibition which I don't want to see."

The exhibitor here put in his word with an air of triumph. "You went inside the door, you saw some of the things." I paid so that I might have the red faced old gentleman all to myself for five minutes' discussion on mummies, and though I informed him gravely that I had seen all the mummies in the British Museum and all those owned by the late Mr. Pettigrew, and that I didn't care if they all rotted, I never could induce him to say anything save that his own son brought it from Egypt, and that Prof. Agasshish thought it the finest mummy ever imported. But I succeeded in making him grim with rage by asserting that Prof. Agassiz was never in America in his lifetime and that the man who went under that name was an impostor, who never saw a mummy, and was no judge of the article. Having rendered him speechless, I informed the exhibitor that the Americans would certainly annex Canada if for nothing else for the purpose of annihilating his museum.

We now crossed the bridge over to the American side, and visited the Whirlpool and the Lower Rapids, which are by no means the least interesting features of the place. So wonderful is the display of natural forces here that the mind is wrought to its highest pitch, and a wholesome enthusiasm is evolved from the most matter-of-fact natures. But the continual attacks of cupidity, the incessant demands for fifty cents here and there and everywhere, poison one's pleasure, and make one glad to get away from the place in spite of its extraordinary attractions.

GAR.

SAMANA BAY.

Important Action by the Company Anticipated—The Resources and Climate of the Island.

The general public interest taken in all the details of the Samana Bay Company's enterprise published in the TIMES during the last few days, has given rise to exciting anticipations of the probable proceedings of the Company at their meeting today.

A reporter of the TIMES called yesterday upon Mr. A. B. Stockwell, President of the Samana Bay Company, to obtain information relative to the meeting. Mr. Stockwell said that the TIMES had already published as much as is known of the Company and its affairs by any one inside or outside of the Board of Direction. The negotiations for the purchase of Samana Bay and Peninsula having been successful, the meeting today will probably be a protracted and important one. Such subjects will be brought to the attention of the Board as will naturally claim notice when such important interests are involved. It will be necessary to form a permanent organization, and to settle upon measures which will place the company upon a working basis. In regard to the reported issue of stock, Mr. Stockwell said that the matter might be brought up, but he knew of nothing at present to warrant him in saying that it would be.

A representative of the TIMES called yesterday upon Mr. Paul N. Spofford, the Vice-President of the Company, to ascertain his views on this question. Mr. Spofford was understood to be in ignorance of the measures actually to be taken at the meeting, but thought that this being the first session of the directors since the completion of the purchase, every object of interest will be fully discussed. On the very interesting question of whether any of the stock of the Company will be put upon the market no information could be given, although it seems improbable that the public will see any Samana Bay stock for sale, at least for a considerable time, if at all. Much public interest has been taken in the chances of success for persons emigrating there, and a grave difference of opinion seems to exist as to the climate of San Domingo. Mr. Spofford states that no fears need be maintained on this score, the climate being superior to Cuba, and certainly equal to any in the tropics. Upon the subject of white men being unable to labor under a tropical sun, he believes that great ignorance and prejudice prevail. In Cuba, and many other islands of the West Indies, a vast amount of really hard labor is performed by white men, both Europeans and Americans, and with excellent effect, and the labor thus performed is, of course, immeasurably superior to that done by negroes. In Cuba, also, a number of large plantations are worked entirely by Chinese labor, and have been for some years. The work thus performed is so admirable and advantageous as to put Chinese labor at a premium over that of negroes. The Chinaman has proved here, as he has elsewhere, to have so much ingenuity, adaptability, and patience, as to more than counterbalance the superior physical power of the negro. This species of labor, so successfully introduced into Cuba, could certainly be even more happily introduced into San Domingo, should the necessity for it arise. In the Dominican Republic, exceedingly heavy labor is now performed by white men, and successfully, even by Europeans as inert as Spaniards are generally, so that on the score of climatic danger to emigrants in San Domingo, there seems little occasion for apprehension. Mr. Spofford thought that it was highly probable that the meeting of today would have before it the subject of offering inducements to emigration. His own views about the matter are that such a course should be pursued. Besides the actual territory of Samana Peninsula, many of the Company, own considerable tracts of territory throughout the adjacent Republic, and the Company also by its treaty has the power to buy in many other districts in the Republic. All this land, Mr. Spofford thinks, should be divided into small farming lots and sold at low prices, which would doubtless be the best inducement that could be offered for emigration. The facilities for raising coffee and sugar, and competing with the most productive of the neighboring islands, are very great, and the mountainous portions of the country offer chances of raising almost everything in agriculture known to temperate climes. The fruits of the Northern States of America have already been successfully produced in the high table-lands of these mountains, and it is believed that corn and grain of all descriptions could also be raised there. Even within the short time that has elapsed since the publication of the purchase of Samana Bay Territory, Mr. Spofford's office, as well as the offices of other directors, have been almost inundated with applicants for passages to San Domingo. These persons embrace men from every sphere of life, and many of them are men already in good positions in the world, earning comfortable incomes, but who are still willing to run the chances of success in a new and untried region. The marvelous love of change and progress so inherent in the American has never been so forcibly exemplified as in this instance, and should every applicant who has already sought the chance of migrating to Samana succeed in doing so, the peninsula would in a few months be stocked with a race of hardy and adventurous Americans sufficient to give an impetus to its development that the Spaniard and creole will never do. Many inquiries have been made by persons interested in mining speculation, and the chances are that the mineral resources of the country will induce numerous old California miners to seek their fortunes in the tropics. The fascination about mining is always sufficient to attract adventurous spirits anywhere, but it is not probable that this branch of industry will be developed at present, the capital required to successfully operate in minerals being so large that capitalists will hold aloof for further news of the state of the country. It is to the raising of coffee and sugar and other of the vegetable products of the island, that emigrant industry will be chiefly directed; and as this can be done with a comparatively small capital, there is little doubt that this trade will soon be thoroughly well developed. The means of travel to Samana is a subject that will certainly come up before the meeting today, and is one of very general interest. At present the only direct communication with the island is by Mr. Spofford's steamship Tybee, which sails there about once per month. There is no telegraphic communication with the island, and the nearest telegraphic point is Havana, a distance from Samana almost as great as from New-York. The difficulties, at present, of obtaining news are very great, and that which comes by way of Havana is generally quite unreliable, and consists chiefly of what is known as "wharf stories." Before any more really reliable news can be had from Samana at least a month will elapse, as the Tybee will probably sail again for the island at the close of this week. While it is not probable that a new steam-ship line will at present be organized for this service, it is pretty certain that extra steam-boats will shortly be chartered for the service, so that communication will soon be rapid and regular. The construction of means of overland travel will be one of the chief subjects brought before the meeting today, and the necessity for constructing railways and stage routes will give an additional interest to the progress of the development of the island, and will open a wide field for the employment of skilled and unskilled labor. Measures will also be taken to induce the many English and American steam-ship lines trading with the West Indies to visit San Domingo; and the fact that the harbor of Samana is so ample and easy of access, and that large vessels can come up immediately to the wharves of the port, together with the strongest fact of all—that Samana will be an American port, with an English-speaking people to do business with, and the Stars and Stripes floating above it—will give it advantages to traders that neither Puerto Platte, San Domingo, or any other port on the island can hope to compete with.

Mr. Rowland R. Hazard, Jr., Secretary of the Samana Bay Company, was visited by a TIMES reporter, who found him busily occupied in reading a pile of letters from correspondents throughout the country, asking for a variety of information concerning the project. Mr. Hazard's apartments are filled with quaint and curious objects of art and *bijouterie*, many of them queer relics, which he keeps as examples of the customs and peculiarities of lands beyond the sea. An excellent map of San Domingo, executed by Sir Robert H. Schonburg, an English surveyor and publisher, in 1858, by order of President Baez, lay on a table of San Domingo mahogany, and was exhibited to the visitor. The table, Mr. Hazard jocosely remarked, was two hundred years old, and was a proof of his long acquaintance with San Domingo. He traced out on the map the geographical lines of the country, making occasional reference to its chief topographical features. The highest mountain peak on the island is that of Mount Prion de Azacar, which is 1,936 feet high. The next in height is Mount Diablo, which rises to an elevation of 1,300 feet. The mountain chain which circumscribes the limits of Hayti to about one-fifth of the island were surveyed, and marked as the boundaries between it and San Domingo a hundred years ago. The extent of the Dominican territory, by actual survey, is 22,212 square miles, and of it this the Haytians now occupy 1,000 square miles. The chief rivers of the island are the Yuna, Yaqui, and Ozama. The valleys are said to be among the most beautiful in the world. Not an earthquake has disturbed the serenity of the island since 1842, when its inhabitants received a vigorous shaking up.

The treaty negotiated between the United States and the Dominican Republic is in the possession of Mr. Hazard, and is a marvel of handsome chirography, though executed by a native penman. It is written on gold-edged parchment paper, in bold upright French text, and bears the seal of the Republic. This treaty was concluded, it will be remembered, between the two Governments in 1870. In it President Grant invested Mr. Raymond H. Perry with full powers, as commercial agent of the United States to the Dominican Republic, and President Baez appointed Señor Manuel Maria Gautier, his Secretary of State, as the representative of Dominica. Their articles of agreement were four. The first is the grant by which the United States is given immediate possession and occupation, in the form of a lease, of "all the territory comprised in the Peninsula and Bay of Samana, extending from Cape Samana or Rezon to the river Grand Estero, which begins at the mouth of the said River Grand Estero on the north, and terminates at the mouth of the Trujillo at the west end of the Bay of Samana," as appeas on the official map of the country, published in 1858. It provides, also, that the lease of possession shall run for fifty years from the date of the treaty, and the Republic reserves the right of the free navigation of the waters of the bay. In the second article the United States is required to pay annually, Jan. 1 of each year, in Washington, D. C., or New-York City, the sum of $150,000 in gold, and an acknowledgment is made of the receipt of $147,200 91, as the first payment. The third article provides that if the United States should establish a naval station, the Dominican Government would arrest and return, on demand of its chief officer, all deserters from the army and navy. Article 4 provides that the final ratification of the treaty should be with the advice and consent of the United States Senate, and Washington is filed as the place, and four months as the period for this ratification. It also provides that the United States shall protect the Dominican Republic against foreign intervention during the time agreed upon for the exchange of the ratification. It is signed by Messrs. Gautier and Perry, and is followed by the proclamation confirming and adopting the treaty, signed for the Dominican Government by President Buenaventura Baez. An additional article, extending the time for the ratification of the treaty to six months, instead of four, is appended, and signed by Hamilton Fish on behalf of the United States, and J. Warren Fabens, Minister Plenipotentiary from San Domingo to Washington. This treaty, it will be observed, gives the United States a lease for fifty years, while the terms of the Samana Bay Company's agreement is a perpetual lease of the same territory, and the power to enact laws, levy taxes, and, in short, of sovereignty for ninety-nine years. By the expiration of that time, it is hoped by the promoters of the scheme that the Government of the island will be one after their own ideas, and the model to be presently instituted on Samana Peninsula.

In answer to queries as to what improvements were to be inaugurated by the Company, Mr. Hazard said that grants had been made from time to time by the Dominican Government to various individuals.

In return for these grants they were required to work the guano deposits of the Island of Alta Vela, the rock-salt mines of Neyba, the salt mines at Bani and on Beata Island, the copper mines at El Cobre, San Christobal, and the supposed coal mines of Samana Peninsula; a capital of $2,100,000 being estimated at the time as required for this last enterprise. Grants for the establishment of the following railroads have also been made—a number of them being void at present: A railroad from Santiago to Samana Bay, on Yuna River; one from Ozama River to San Christobal; one from Azua to Los Cabaos, and grants for the construction of telegraph lines throughout the country. All of these projects Mr. Hazard stated would probably receive the careful consideration of the Company as soon as it got fairly at work, and be carried to a successful conclusion. Much was hoped for by the Company, he said, from the tide of emigration expected from Cuba and this country if the people only become convinced of the superior advantages of the island. There were, as he had before stated, only about 150,000 persons in San Domingo. Its great agricultural resources and mineral wealth had not, he believed, been exaggerated. Its fertile soil could produce coffee and sugar enough, it has been said, to supply the entire United States market. Tobacco, which with careful cultivation might be made to equal that of Cuba, also grew there, and corn was a staple.

Mr. Hazard said that the Company today would elect a board of directors, when operations will be at once commenced. The fifteen original subscribers to the enterprise will be increased to twenty-one, the additional ones being persons who have held grants from the Dominican Republic. Stockholders, he said, had an undoubted right to sell their stock if they feel so disposed, but he knew of none who wished to do so. He had endeavored, he said, to buy out a portion of the stock held by one of the Company for a gentleman in Boston, but without success. He had letters also from others, asking for stock, but could not supply it at any price. As to the action to be taken today, he said he could say but little. It is probable that a committee will be appointed to act as a bureau of emigration. Emigrants were not to be allowed to go to Samana until provision had been made for their comfort. The frames of houses were to be made here and sent to the island, so that they could be put up at once. This was not because of the want of timber there, but because there were no saw-mills at Samana. A hotel will also be immediately erected, and every precaution is to be taken to prevent such misfortunes as has sometimes attended emigrants to unsettled countries. All of the details for the care of emigrants would have to be intrusted to a bureau of emigration. Nothing definite had as yet been settled upon, he said, relative to a form of government, except that it should be republican. There was a code of laws and courts to be established at once to prevent the lawlessness which is generally rampant in new settlements. Organized plans for defense were also to be devised. Dr. Howe, of Boston, had been selected to devise the plan and control the correctional, charitable, and educational branches of the government, and this was all which has been decided upon. Dr. Howe was selected on account of his philanthropy and well-known experience in these matters, and will be assisted by his accomplished lady, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. A number of gentlemen belonging to the Union League Club propose to make up a party of fifty, and with their ladies make an excursion to Samana Bay. About twenty days will be consumed on the trip, five days each way on the ocean. The excursionists will eat and sleep on the vessel while they are at the island, where they will remain about ten days. During this time visits will be made to the interior of the island, and it is expected that there will be much profitable pleasure as a result of the excursion.

MR. FECHTER'S THEATRE.

Description of the Lyceum—The New Stage Machinery—The Opening Play and Its Scenery—The Company.

Mr. Fechter's Lyceum Theatre, in Fourteenth-street, erected upon the site of the old French Theatre, is now completed, and is both externally and internally, the most unique building of any devoted to the drama in this country. The frontage of the building is a highly tasteful addition to our City architecture, being a pure specimen of the Grecian style, admirably carried out in design and execution. The façade is supported by twelve handsome fluted Corinthian columns, above which is set a pediment, supported by four smaller columns containing a chaste allegorical relief, representing Music, Poetry, Painting, and the Drama. A complete novelty in theatrical architecture is found in the capacious Greek portico which extends from the front of the theatre to the edge of the sidewalk, reaching up to the first floor of the building, and running the whole extent of the frontage. This portico, besides being a graceful ornament to the building, is a welcome addition, in point of comfort and convenience, being designed to give shelter to the audience while waiting for carriages or cars, and the roof, forming a promenade balcony, is surrounded by a row of small pillars, and will make an agreeable lounging place for the audience during the intermission between the acts. The entrance to the balcony is from the large windows of the reception rooms, and during the warm weather there is little doubt but the luxury afforded by it will be thoroughly appreciated. The whole of this handsome front is built of brick faced with stone, and a combination of cement, wood and plaster, which has never yet been used in street architecture in New-York. The very important element in the construction of public buildings, the methods of escape in case of fire, has received especial attention in the building of the Lyceum Theatre. Five large double doors, hung to swing both ways, serve for the egress of the audience, and upon entering the building through these doors, a vestibule is seen, from which eight broad flights of stairs lead to the saloons and dressing-rooms below, as well as to the dress circle and galleries above. Although these means would seem ample, further precautions are taken, which are found on seeking the stage entrance in Fifteenth-street, in which are two doors, one of an ordinary size, for the admission of the artists, and a second one, larger than those in the front of the building, to which there is a clear and wide passage from the stage, and through which the artists and employes can pass into the street in an exceedingly short space of time. Further than this, the large family circle is provided with four great windows opening out their whole length, so that in the event of an alarm, the occupants of the family circle could rapidly escape to the roofs of the adjoining buildings, without rushing down the staircases, numerous and ample though they be.

The auditorium of the theatre presents a novel and gorgeous sight. The first thought striking the visitor is that the theatre is very small, while, in reality, it is an exceedingly large one, capable of seating an immense number of persons with ease and comfort, but so arranged as to give the whole an appearance of cosiness. The decoration of the interior is chiefly noticeable from its richness in design and the many novelties introduced. The roof proper is hidden by a dome-shaped ceiling, from the centre of which is hung an immense chandelier. This ceiling is divided into twelve gothic panels, with an admirable design painted on each in brown, purple, gold, and crimson. In each panel is a ventilator, so constructed as to form part of the artist's design, and, hanging a few feet beneath, is the beautiful chandelier, of cut glass, with long glass pendants hanging four feet below the chandelier itself, and when lighted throwing a beautiful and soft light over the auditorium without the slightest effect of glare or blaze. The dress and family circles, as well as the fronts of the private boxes, are painted and frescoed in a rich design on a light pink ground, with flowers of other colors, the fresco over this being an admirable imitation of white lace interspersed with silver. This design is carried out through the three tiers, but lightened in color and tone as it extends upward, serving to give the decorations an effect of airy lightness. The proscenium is 31½ feet high, and as it extends from either side of the stage it is divided into two sections, the one nearest to the curtain being painted in harmony with the tiers, while the section furthest from the stage is set back a little, and is designed to represent a tropical garden with towering palm-trees, rich fruits, and flowers, and a general sensuous air that is striking in its contrast to the rest of the decorations. The orchestra entirely disappears from sight, not merely being lowered, as in Booth's Theatre, but hidden from the public eye completely, the top being covered in with a wire screen, through which the music can be heard, but by which the performers will be rendered invisible. In the centre of the orchestra is placed what looks like half the base of a large fountain, and is intended for an immense flower-vase, to be filled with artificial, as well as a liberal sprinkling of natural flowers, to shed a fragrance through the building. In the midst of this immense bouquet will be seated the leader of the orchestra, invisible to the audience, though always in sight of the persons on the stage. The seats in the auditorium are of iron, with crimson velvet cushions, and of a new design, and the entire seating of the house is done by alternate chairs and sofas. A spacious and magnificently-furnished reception-room is situated at the back of the dress-circle, from which the long French windows open to the portico outside. All the galleries and ceilings in the building are constructed of wood, canvased over and then frescoed, rendering them complete sounding-boards, an obvious improvement on the old plastered ceilings, which are so ineffective for acoustic purposes. The floor of the parquet, as well as the stage, has been so padded, by means of felt and canvas, that it will be impossible for the sounds from the music-room and the carpenters' shops beneath to penetrate into the auditorium. A very large and handsome saloon is situated beneath the vestibule, at the entrance to the theatre, and at the back of this again, under the sidewalk in Fourteenth-street, is situated the entire heating apparatus for the whole building. Free passage is thus obtained between the two streets on which the building is erected without going through the auditorium, a provision which will prove of great advantage in case of fire.

Despite all the novelties and innovations that are observed in the auditorium, it is on the stage that the most daring revolutions have been made, and these are of a nature almost bewildering to a person accustomed to even the newest and most recent improvements in theatrical mechanism. The lighting of the stage for every purpose is performed from a kind of glass box of gas jets, situated inside the proscenium arch. The light from this reflects over every portion of the stage, and can be varied in strength and changed into every possible color, to suit the exigencies of melodrama or spectacle, by a very simple process at the hands of the prompter. No other lights are used on the stage, neither at the wings nor flies, of which, indeed, there are none. The stage itself is a dead level and can be moved inch by inch, or yard by yard, at will. The large sounding-board, closing in the entire stage, has already been referred to in the TIMES as a novelty. It is now completed and is supplemented by another which moves backward and forward by machinery underneath the stage, and is an experiment, the success of which is of great interest to all future theatre-builders. The first of these sounding-boards is stationary, inside of which all the scenes will be set; it is of a concave form, with its face painted to represent the sky, and will always be visible in exterior scenes, and add greatly to the illusion and the effect. All the scenery itself works upward from beneath the stage upon what are termed parallel boats, and are then attached to the stage, which, with the scenery upon it, can be moved completely out of sight of the audience in a very rapid and simple manner. The whole of the intricate and original mechanism is the invention of Mr. James Schonberg, the former stage manager of Wallack's Theatre, and has been patented by him. The carrying out of his design has been intrusted to the machinist, Mr. W. Lester, who has been at work upon it since the walls of the theatre have been up. Descending to the floors beneath the stage, one sees a perfect labyrinth of cranks, wheels, parallel boats and other mysteries, all worked by hand, and apparently of an inscrutable nature. Here, also, are situated the work-shops, the green-room, and dressing-rooms, all of which are of a very cheerful description, and well and completely furnished, heated, and ventilated. The scene painter's gallery is situated behind the stage, and is now the theatre of incessant labor in preparing for Mr. Fechter's opening play of "Monte Christo." The two principal scenic artists are Messrs. Hosford and Laran. The act drop, already completed, is painted by Mr. Hosford, and is to represent curtains of transparent lace. The design is beautiful and chaste, and in entire harmony with the decorations of the house. A number of the principal scenes for the opening play are finished, the most striking of which is the conservatory in the third act. This is by Mr. Laran, and is of an entirely new design. The whole scene is in a number of set pieces, with a supposed iron roof divided into glass sections of concave shape, quite transparent, through which will be visible the sounding-board with its sky-painted surface already alluded to. This is a most elaborate work of art and mechanism, and is confidently expected to surpass anything of the kind ever witnessed in New-York. Another very elaborate and striking picture is the prison set for the end of the second act, when *Edmond Dantes* escapes from his dungeon. The scene will represent two portions of the stone fortress and prison with the open sea in the distance. Twelve feet above the stage will be placed one of the towers of the prison with a bridge extending to another portion, and above this again will be a terrace rising sixteen feet above the height of the bridge, and from which *Edmond Dantes* will make his miraculous escape. The whole is what, in theatrical parlance, is called a "heavy set," and will certainly be the sensation of the play. All the other scenery of the piece is being prepared in the same elaborate manner, and the opening of the theatre promises to be a noteworthy event in the history of the local stage. The version of "Monte Christo," to be produced on the opening night—now looked forward to as the 13th of February—has been adapted from Dumas' novel by Mr. Fechter himself, and will differ very materially from any dramatization before produced in New-York. The principal character, *Edmond Dantes*, will be personated by Mr. Fechter, and is of that romantic and picturesque character peculiarly adapted to his genius.

In the engaging of his company Mr. Fechter has been rather unfortunate. A number of very clever actors and actresses were engaged by him in London, last Summer, when it was expected that the theatre would open in the following November. The long delay attendant upon its completion, however, has caused those engagements to be canceled, for the present season at least. Among the artists already engaged for the performance of "Monte Christo" are Mr. George Boniface, Mr. Milnes Levick, Mr. Charles Leclercq, brother of Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. Arthur Leclercq, Mr. Frank Bangs, and Miss Lizzie Price, from Philadelphia. Mr. Arthur Leclercq is the stage manager, and has been superintending the erection of the theatre from the first. Mr. Mollenhauer, Jr., is the leader of the orchestra, which will be of unusual size and great variety in its instruments. "Monte Christo" is expected to run up to the end of the present season, when a very full and efficient company, including many new faces, will be engaged for the Fall season of 1873.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

The Australian Government have accepted the proposition of the Imperial authorities for continuing the Colonial Postal Service between Point de Galle (Ceylon) and Melbourne and Sydney.

The British Government have notified the several Colonial Governors of its willingness to undertake the entire transportation of the mails from England to Ceylon, leaving the colonies free to make their own arrangements for the rest of the service. Toward the latter they also offer to contribute a subsidy of £40,000 annually, besides granting every reasonable facility for the establishment of a fortnightly mail. This will virtually make Melbourne the terminal port of the steamers. No serious opposition to this scheme is looked for from South Australia, Tasmania, or New Zealand, for though the last named colony evinces what the *Argus* designates "a sort of sentimental preference" for a California mail-service, yet the superiority of the old route, via Suez, both as regards celerity and regularity of transit, is so generally recognized that all important correspondence between New Zealand and Europe is uniformly forwarded via Melbourne.

As a postal route, the *Argus* adds, the Suez line is without a competitor; and freely admitting all that can be said in favor of establishing a line of powerful steamers via the Cape, and of maintaining regular communication with the Pacific coast of North America, nature and the great channels marked out by modern commerce have combined to indicate the Indian track as the one along which both our electric intelligence and the tides of our correspondence must run for all time to come. The course of post between England and Australia, via Suez, has been reduced to forty-two days, while, on the other hand, whether, under the most favorable circumstances, the run from Melbourne to London, via San Francisco, can be made in less than fifty days remains to be demonstrated.

One of the most remarkable telegraphic triumphs of the age has just been achieved by the recently-constructed cable to Australia. Intelligence of Gen. Grant's re-election on the 5th reached Melbourne, via London, at 8 P. M. of the 6th, and was published in the *Argus* of the 7th.

The International Exhibition was formally opened at Melbourne by the Governor on the 6th. Among the distinguished visitors on the occasion were their Serene Highnesses the Princes Augustus and Philip of Saxe-Coburg.

The new Theatre Royal, Melbourne, was opened with appropriate ceremonies on the 6th.

Hudson River Railroad.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 19.—The Stockport bridge, on the Hudson River Railroad, which was washed away by the freshet, has been replaced, and trains are now running direct to Albany.

Weather to-night clear and cold.

WHILE A SOLDIER IN THE LATE WAR, I was so materially benefited by the use of DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, that I regard it my duty to inform the public as to my experience. Through the exposure of camp life in very severe weather, I contracted a cold, which finally settled on my lungs, and, in consequence, the surgeon discharged me as a consumptive. Soon after my arrival home I commenced taking Dr. JAYNE'S Expectorant, and in a short time thereafter I began to improve, so that in a few weeks I was enabled to go to my employment, farming. Frequently since I have used the Expectorant in my family for colds and coughs, and always obtained a satisfactory result. I therefore cannot hesitate to recommend this remedy for all colds, and for consumption in its earlier stages.—*William Barton, writing from Paragon, Mich.—World.*

Half Horse and Half Man.

Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cocoaine

PREVENTS HAIR FALLING.—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

DIED.

BENJAMIN.—On Friday, 17th inst., MEIGS D. BENJAMIN, in the 78th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 112 West 33d-st., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 10½ A. M., and the friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

CAMPBELL.—On Thursday, the 16th inst., Mrs. SARAH G., relict of George G. Campbell, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 347 West 30th-st., on Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

CADY.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 19, LUCY D. MORTON, wife of Chas. J. Cady, aged 45 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday, at 12 M.

CLARKE.—On Saturday, Jan. 18, FREDERIC W., son of William D. and Annie D. Clarke, aged 4 months and 9 days.

Funeral will take place from No. 144 Grove-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 1 o'clock.

DOTY.—In Jersey City on the evening of Jan. 18, 1873, Col. LOCKWOOD L. DOTY.

His remains will be taken to Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y., for interment, where the funeral services will be held.

ELSWORTH.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 18, HENRY ELSWORTH, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 222 West 14th-st., on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

HENRIQUES.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 19, GEO. HENRIQUES, Esq., in the 52d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his residence, No. 120 West 14th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 23, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family and the members of the New-York Stock Exchange are respectfully invited to attend.

HOWE.—In North Salem, on Friday, Jan. 17, HANNAH M. HOWE, in the 42d year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the Universalist Church, on Monday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MERRITT.—At Tuckahoe, on Saturday, Jan. 18, of scarlet fever, ALEXANDER, son of Robert and Charlotte B. Merritt, in the 10th month of his age.

OTIS.—At Newport, R. I., on Friday, Jan. 17, LEVI OTIS, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence in Newport, on Tuesday next, at 12½ o'clock.

SEYMOUR.—On Friday morning, Jan. 17, 1873, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Esq., in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, Rev. Dr. George F. Seymour, and of his sons-in-law, John F. Seymour, Esq., and Charles H. Mount, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday next, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at St. Thomas' Church, corner of 5th-av. and 53d-st., without further notice.

SOHER.—On Friday, Jan. 17, MORRIS SOHER, of disease of the heart, aged 25 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 56 West 46th-st., without further notice.

SMITH.—In this City, Friday, Jan. 17, ALLEN SMITH, in the 4th year of his age.

Funeral services to be held at the residence of his father, Bartlett Smith, No. 128 West 46th-st., on Monday, Jan. 20, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SEYMOUR.—On Friday morning, Jan. 17, 1873, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Esq., in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, Rev. Dr. George F. Seymour, and of his sons-in-law, John F. Seymour, Esq., and Charles H. Mount, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday next, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., St. Thomas' Church, corner of 5th-av. and 53d-st., without further notice.

WELLS.—At Flatbush, Long Island, Sunday morning, Jan. 19, LUCIA L. SUYDAM, wife of Rev. G. L. Wells, in the 33th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, Flatbush, Long Island, without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION.—DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Consumption. DR. SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC, for the cure of Dyspepsia and all Deranged Conditions of the Stomach. DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for Diseases of the Liver, or to act as a Gentle Purgative.

All of these three medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills assist in regulating the stomach and liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood-vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

The medicines are conscientiously offered to the public as the only safe, certain, and reliable remedies for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousands of cures it has made through a period of more than thirty years, in all of which time its reputation has constantly increased, and the most obstinate skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted to make a cure impossible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this medicine has saved the life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck himself was cured in precisely such circumstances, and many others have been equally fortunate by judiciously making a timely use of Dr. Schenck's remedies.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often, when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats and general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physicians, they may still be cured. No medical treatment can create new lungs, but when the lungs are very badly diseased and to some extent destroyed, a cure may be effected by Schenck's medicines.

Also in Scrofulous diseases these medicines are equally efficient. This shows the healing properties.

In the treatment of Consumption it is of the utmost importance to give vigor and a healthy tone to the system. Hence, it is necessary to strengthen the appetite of the patient and to improve the digestion. Proper nourishment is required, together with such means as will make the food easily digestible. The articles most suitable for the diet of consumptive patients are designated in Dr. Schenck's pamphlets, which are distributed gratuitously. In general, the most highly nutritious articles are to be preferred; but the digestive organs must be strengthened in order to make either food or medicine serviceable. This requirement is met by the Sea-weed Tonic, and for this purpose it was designed.

When the digestive powers are put in good order, the food has its proper effect, the system of the patient is invigorated, and the lungs begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner. Then the healing power of the Pulmonic Syrup will complete the cure.

Pulmonary Consumption is almost always complicated with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are intended to remove obstructions from the liver and to restore its healthy action. They have all the efficiency which is ascribed to calomel or "blue mass," and are warranted not to contain a particle of any mineral poison. These pills cure the most obstinate costiveness, sick headache, piles, bilious affections, and all other diseases which arise from a torpid or obstructed condition of the liver. One box of these pills will prove the efficacy of the medicine.

In Consumption the Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are invaluable auxiliary medicines. They relieve the sufferings of the patient, and assist the Pulmonic Syrup in effecting a cure. They have been found useful in advanced stages of Consumption, where the lungs were almost entirely destroyed, and all symptoms, according to the judgment of the physicians, indicated speedy death. The lives of patients who were actually in a dying condition have been preserved for months by the use of Dr. Schenck's three great remedies.

As stated above, Dr. Schenck himself was cured of Consumption, in one of its most hopeless stages, by the use of the Pulmonic Syrup. Experienced physicians declared that he could not live a week; but now, after a lapse of over thirty years, he is in perfect health, and weighs more than 200 pounds.

Full directions accompany all of Dr. Schenck's preparations, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

Prepared by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, North-east corner 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. JNO. F. HENRY, Nos. 8 and 9 College-place, New-York, Wholesale Agent.

CALIFORNIA LECTURES.
WONDERS OF YO SEMITE.
Superbly illustrated in original crayons and chalk crayons.
BY REV. J. C. FRENCH,
AT THE
CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
(Rev. H. M. Scudder, D. D., pastor,)
Hancock-st., between Franklin and Bedford avs., Brooklyn.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20.—"Mormons, The Sierras, Cape Horn, and the Geysers."
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28.—"The Wonders and Beauties of Southern California."
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.—"Yo Semite and the Big Trees."

Chas. Bierstadt, the well-known artist, writes in the highest terms of commendation respecting the lectures, and if further evidence of appreciation was needed, it would suffice to speak of the increasing numbers who have assembled to hear them.

Course tickets, one dollar; single tickets, fifty cents. Tickets for sale at the treasurer's, No. 21 Clinton-av., at the drug-stores, and at the church door. Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture at 8.

N. Y. ELECTRO-GYMNASIUM AND HEALING INSTITUTE!
With a new and beautiful system of vitalizing exercise, combined with lectures on Physiology, Hygiene, &c., by the Principal, assisted by some of the most eminent speakers of the day. The special lecture course commences Jan. 28, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*How to Heal Disease by Nature's Simple and Beautiful Methods*, followed by the new electric, magnetic, and musical gymnastics for both sexes. The young class commences Jan. 27, at 3½ P. M. This and other classes will have the advantage of Prof. LYMAN'S vocal gymnastics. The class of teachers, editors, clergymen, and professional and literary ladies and gentlemen, on Saturdays, commencing at 10 A. M., and another at 2 P. M., Jan. 25. Call forenoons, when convenient, on the Principal, Dr. E. D. BABBITT, No. 350 3d-av., near 26th-st. Send for circular.

ART SALE.
By order of executrix, the entire collection of paintings belonging to the late MR. JOSEPH H. HIGGINSON, of Brooklyn. Comprising choice examples by Church, S. R. Gifford, Guy, Bierstadt, Casilear, Whittredge, W. H. Beard, J. H. Beard, Wm. Hart, Nehlig, Eastman Johnson, Inness, G. H. Hall, Huntington, &c., &c. Also many gems by celebrated foreign artists. These paintings are now on exhibition at the Leavitt Art-rooms, No. 817 Broadway—free day and evening—to be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall sale-rooms, Astor-place, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 23 and 24. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—WE WOULD MOST RESPECTFULLY call the attention of our patrons to the fact that, through the kindness of a brother grocer, we shall be able to supply their orders promptly and as well as heretofore. Thanking them for their kind patronage in the past, and trusting that we will receive their encouragement in the future, we will prepare to continue the business in our old stand, No. 1,200 Broadway, corner 29th-st., as soon as the premises can be renovated. Please send all orders to No. 1,260 Broadway, corner 33th-st., and oblige SAMUEL W. GERRY & CO.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, who, for the last thirty-five years has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of pulmonary diseases, will again be at his consultation rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., where advice will be given free to all, but for a thorough examination with the respirometer, the charge will be $5.

COMMISSIONERS FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 1 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of the above will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, corner Grand and Elizabeth sts. JAMES FLEMING, President.
RICHARD MCGUIRE, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Jan. 18, Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Messrs. G. Irving Whitehead and T. S. Van Valkenburg, referees, continued the sale of the four-story and basement Ohio stone front houses and lots, located on the north side of East Fifty-ninth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, disposing of five of the same, as follows, the lots being in size each 16.8 by 100.5: House and lot 156.8 feet east of Madison-avenue, sold for $18,200 to Alexander Thain; house and lot adjoining, 173.4 feet east of Madison-avenue, sold for $17,500 to A. McReynolds; house and lot adjoining, 190 feet east of Madison-avenue, sold for same price to Mr. Thain; house and lot adjoining, 206.8 feet east of Madison-avenue, sold for $17,300 to Joseph Thomson, and house and lot adjoining, 222.4 feet east of Madison-avenue, sold for $17,500 to same purchaser. All the buyers were interested parties and defendants in the legal actions. The sale of another similar house and lot, 123.4 feet east of Madison-avenue, adjourned from Thursday last, was again adjourned until Thursday of this week, as noted in the list below. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Wm. C. Barrett, Esq., referee, disposed of an irregularly-shaped lot, in size 11.10 by 100.5 by 135 by 159.2, (containing about two and a half full lots,) situate on the north side of East Eighty-ninth-street, 125 feet west of Third-avenue, and also a gore lot, 83.3 by 73 by 107, (containing about one and one-third lots) situate on the south side of East Ninetieth-street, 300 feet west of Third-avenue—both pieces sold together as one parcel—for $12,800, purchased by J. Pangborn for parties interested in the legal actions. This property sold low. No other real estate auctions were held. The foreclosure sale announced by James M. Miller of the two houses and lots each on West Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, 325 feet west of Tenth-avenue, being again adjourned for two weeks.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

At a stock auction held later in the day, Jan. 18, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., the following securities were disposed of at the percentage prices noted:

Twenty shares Continental Insurance Company, par $100 each—106.

Eighty-five shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, par $50 each—211¼.

$4,000 Manhattan Gas-light Company 7 per cent. certificates. Accrued interest from 1st December last to be charged to the purchaser—99¼.

Fifty shares New-York Gas-light Company, par $50 each—150.

Seventy-three shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, par $100 each—131.

Twenty shares Harlem Gas-light Company, par $50 each—142.

Fifty shares Westchester County Gas-light Company, with 3½ per cent. dividend, par $50 each—105¼.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The most important auction held at the Exchange during the week past was that conducted by Hugh N. Camp, on Thursday, the 14th inst., at which, under the direction of a receiver, the five-story brown-stone building, and lot—latter 25.3 by 104—No. 779 Broadway, west side, about 70 feet north of Cortlandt-street, owned by the International Fire Insurance Company, was sold for $156,000. The property sold cheap, for, although the building is an old one and of no special value, the location is an admirable one for business purposes. Considerable interest has also been evinced in the Supreme Court sales, held by Mr. Camp during the latter part of the week, of Ohio-stone-front dwelling-houses and lots on East Fifty-ninth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues. The houses are not finished, and it will cost from $3,000 to $5,000 each to complete them, but in all twelve have been disposed of for $222,150 in the aggregate, or at an average of about $18,500 each. As an evidence, however, that the estimate placed upon them was higher than the prices realized, it should be stated that they were all bought by interested parties. The houses themselves are well built, and perhaps should have brought more, but Fifty-ninth-street, owing to the railroad running through it, is not considered especially desirable, and it is probable that this fact, as much as any other, affected the result of the sales. The general total of the auction business for the week ending with Saturday, Jan. 18, is large, the figures being $510,375, as against the sum of $201,185, the aggregate for the week previous, ending with Saturday, Jan. 11. The market, aside from the Exchange sales, has not been particularly active during the week, and the number of private sales reported has been less than usual.

THIS WEEK'S PROJECTED AUCTIONS.

The sales proposed for the present week are as follows, at which the real estate noted will be offered. To-day the market will be quiet, no auctions being noticed.

To-morrow, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., trustee's sale at Exchange, of the following valuable property, belonging to the estate of John J. Palmer, deceased: One five-story brick building and extra-size lot on the south-west corner of Howard and Centre streets, adjoining Earle's Hotel; lot 26.5 by 100.10, the last-named figure being the front on Centre-street; building covers lot. One five-story brick building and plot on the south-east corner of Centre and Hester streets, nearly opposite above; plot 49.11 by 52.5; building covers same; and one four-story brick building and lot known as No. 82 Cliff-street, between Fulton and John streets, next lot but one from the south-east corner of Fulton-street; lot in size 26.7 by 90; building 50 feet deep.

By V. K. Stevenson & Son, foreclosure sale at Exchange, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, G. D. L. Harrison, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on the south side of East Thirty-eighth-street, 140 feet east of Park-avenue, lot 20 by 98.9.

By Sheriff, adjourned legal sale at City Hall, of one lot, 25.11 by 70.4, with improvements, on the west side of South Fifth-avenue, 224.1 feet south of Prince-street.

By J. Coles, adjourned foreclosure sale, at Commercial Exchange, No. 289 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, by order of City Court, G. I. Murphy, Esq., referee, of the three-story and cellar brick building and two lots known as Nos. 317 and 319 Washington-street, Brooklyn, now occupied by the Post-office and for other public purposes. Lots together in size 50 by 107; building 50 by 75. Also, the four-story and cellar brick building and four lots known as Nos. 321, 323, 325 and 327 Washington-street, adjoining above, occupied for stores, assembly rooms, &c.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., partition sale at Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, of the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 234 East Thirty-first-street, south side, 218.9 feet west of Second-avenue, lot 18.9 by 98.9, house about 50 feet deep; also two lots, with frame house thereon, situate on the west side of First-avenue, 50.2 feet north of Fifty-eighth-street, lots in size each 25.1 by 100.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale at Exchange, by order of Supreme Court, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, of four lots, together forming a plot in size 80 by 102.2, with improvements, located on the south side of East Seventy-fifth-street, 200 feet north of Second-avenue.

By Sheriff, legal sale at City Hall of a house and lot on the north side of East Seventy-eighth-street, 287.2 feet east of Fourth-avenue, lot 18.8 by 102.2.

Thursday, Jan. 23.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., public auction sale, at Exchange, of the premises known as No. 549 Eighth-avenue, west side, 80.9 feet north of Thirty-seventh-street, embracing a lot 18 by 100, with a three-story frame house on the front thereof, and a brick building in rear. Also three building lots, in size each 25 by 100.11, situate on the south side of West One Hundred and Seventh-street, 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., partition sale at Exchange, by order of heirs, of the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot No. 522 West Forty-second-street, south side, 238.9 feet west of Tenth-avenue; lot, 12.7 by 98.9; house 45 feet deep.

By Hugh N. Camp, adjourned foreclosure sale at Exchange, by order of Supreme Court, Messrs. Geo. L. Ingraham, W. L. Livingston, Thomas H. Landon, and Jacob F. Miller, referees, of four four-story and basement Ohio stone front houses and lots, situate on the north side of East Fifth-ninth-street, beginning at a point 240 feet east of Madison-avenue; lots each 20 by 100.5. Also, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., referee, one similar house, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, on the north side of the same street named, 123.4 feet east of Madison-avenue.

Friday, Jan. 24.

By Wm. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, at Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Matthew T. Brennan, Esq., referee, of three lots, on the north-east corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth-street, together forming a plot in size 75.6 by 98.2 by 82.8 by 112.8, and one lot in rear of above, on the north side of West Fifty-fifth-street, 98.2 feet east of Broadway, in size 25 by 84.8 by 25.1 by 82.8; also, in another action, same referee, two lots, together in size 50.5 by 98, on the east side of Avenue A, 50.5 feet north of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, at Exchange, by order of Supreme Court, R. M. Harrison, Esq., referee, of three houses and lots, on the west side of Lexington-avenue, 49 feet north of Fiftieth-street, lots each 20 by 80.

For Saturday, Jan. 25, no auctions of any importance are as yet announced.

Exchange Sales, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 4-story and basement Ohio-stone front h. and l., East 59th-st., n. s., 156.8 ft. e. of Madison-av., lot 16.8x100.5	$18,200
1 similar h. and l., East 59th-st., n. s., adjoining above, lot same size	17,500
1 similar h. and l., East 59th-st., n. s., adjoining above, lot same size	17,500
1 similar h. and l., East 59th-st., n. s., adjoining above, lot same size	17,300
1 similar h. and l., East 59th-st., n. s., adjoining above, lot same size	17,500

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 irregular lot, East 89th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 11.10x100.5x135x159.2, and 1 gore lot, East 90th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 3d-av., 83.3x73x107, sold together	$12,800

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Jan. 17.

Broadway, e. s., 200 ft. n. of Sherman-av., 50x 226.3	5,500
Beekman-place, w. s., 57 ft. s. of 50th-st., 19x90	20,000
Chatham-st., No. 184, 23.2x83.1	48,000
Harrison-st., No. 13, 25x95.2	10,000
Jay-st., No. 17, 25x92	13,000
Jay-st., s. w. corner Staple-st., 16.8x75	9,200
Kingsbridge-road, lots Nos. 6 and 7, 34 and 35 Chittenden estate, 111x125.7	9,000
Madison-st., n. s., 144 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 24x 98	16,000
23d-st., s. s., 92.11 ft. e. of Broadway, 50x98.9; 22d-st., n. s., 422.4 ft. w. of 4th-av., 26.8x98.9	184,000
Same property, ⅛ part	142,500
51st-st., n. s., 395 ft. e. of 9th-av., 10x100.9x11.1x 100; 51st-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5, ⅛ part	5,250
54th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x40.6	2,800
56th-st., n. s., 355 ft. w. of 5th-av., 17.6x100.5	35,000
56th-st., s. s., 324 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18x100.5	40,000
56th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	27,500
51st-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100.5; mortgage $40,000	nom.
74th-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x102.2	8,000
74th-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x102.2	31,500
78th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 1st-av., 19x102.2	6,000
79th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 1st-av., 19x102.2	17,600
84th-st., n. s., 225.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20.4x112.2	18,000
86th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.11	21,000
114th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x99.11	5,000
Av. B, w. s., 55 ft. n. of 12th-st., 16x93	11,700
30th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	19,000
7th-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 58th-st., 25x100; 51st-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av., 11.9x100x24x100.5, ⅛ part	12,500
7th-av., w. s., 249 ft. s. of 35th-st., 24.6x60; 10th-av., No. 335, 19.1x55, ⅛ part	15,000

LEASES.

Chrystie-st., No. 122, 3 years, per year	$1,020

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.

WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—4 story, brown stone, 20x50x100.

EAST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET, near Broadway—3 story high-stoop house, 25x55x100.

EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET, between Madison and 5th avs.—4 story, brown stone.

WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET, between 5th-av. and Broadway—4 story, brown stone, 25x60x100.

WEST FORTY-SIXTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—4 story, brown stone.

WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET, near 5th-av.—4 story, brown stone.

WEST FORTY-NINTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—4 story, brown stone.

WEST FIFTIETH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—4 story, brown stone.

EAST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET, a few doors from 5th-av.—4 story, brown stone.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—4 story, brown stone.

WEST FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—4 story, brown stone.

FIFTH-AVENUE, near 48th-st.—Elegant 4-story brown-stone house of extra size.

FIFTH-AVENUE, near 11th-st., with L on adjoining street, suitable for business purposes.

MADISON-AVENUE—A first-class 4 story, brown stone, near 34th-st.

MADISON-AVENUE, between 36th and 37th sts.—A first class, 4 story, brown stone.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE, between 34th and 35th sts.—4 story, brown stone.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE, near 54th-st.—4 story, brown stone.

Also, many other houses for sale on 5th, Madison, and Lexington avs., and on the cross streets, in desirable locations; valuable business property in various parts of the City; vacant lots on 5th-av., the Boulevards, and other choice situations. Apply to

MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch office, No. 38 East 17th-st., Union-square.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1853.)

Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

REAL ESTATE.
PRICE & HAINES,
No. 221 Broad-st., upstairs, Elizabeth, N. J., and No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York,
offer for sale, exchange, and rent a number of large and small houses, stores, farms, building lots, &c. Call and examine our list.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, the building known as The Working-woman's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., running through to Mott-st., covering about six City lots. The building has light on all sides; is substantially built, and suitable for a light manufacturing business or tenements. $70,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 7 East 48th-st., 24x55x100.5. The house has just been completed by day's work, and built in the most thorough and substantial manner. Nearly all the trimming is in hard wood, with beautiful cabinet finish, and is replete with all the modern conveniences and comforts. To a party desiring a really first-class house, the above offers an opportunity seldom met with. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, with all improvements, in good order; stable adjoining; suitable for a physician; three minutes from cars and steam-boats; price $10,500 without stable; $12,500 with. No. 345 East 120th-st. To be seen only by permit from Dingee, Porter & Co., No. 2,308 3d-av., near 125th-st., or No. 82 Cedar-st., from 12 M. to 2½ P. M.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND PERFECT house No. 237 Madison-av.; four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x60, and two-story extended dining-room, by 100; price $90,000, or, with the costly and elegant furniture, $100,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH EARLY POSSESSION, the first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 622 5th-av., near 50th-st.; Columbia College lease, $1,000 per annum, fifteen years to run; size 25x65; lot 100 feet deep; price, $70,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—A PARCEL OF fifty-eight lots for sale, fronting on Broadway and New-av., at Washington Heights, at a low price and on very easy terms, to close the estate. Will be sold in one or two parcels. Apply to the agent, HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKER,
will remove on Jan. 20 from No. 8 Pine-st. to No. 130 Broadway, rear Hoffman Insurance Company.

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES WANTED.
GEORGE B. WALTON, No. 21 Park-row.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 556 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 61 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

FOR SALE—IN CHAMBERS-ST., OPPOSITE City Hall Park, and near the corner of Centre-st., a substantial marble store, 30 feet wide by 150 feet, with a large rent roll. Price $175,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, No. 315 West 57th-st.; four story, high stoop, brown stone; 25x55x100.5; price $55,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

TENEMENT OR FACTORY LOTS, six in one body, or will be sold separate, at low price and easy terms, near Manhattan Market.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10th avs., 5x138 feet, for sale cheap; street sewered and graded, cellars excavated.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR PARK-av., for sale a very desirable 17-foot house in this choice neighborhood at low figure.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FORTY-NINTH-ST., JUST WEST 6TH-av., a very desirable four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 20x50 feet, by half block, for sale reasonably. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A PLOT OF GROUND NEAR UNION-square and Broadway, 75x92, suitable for large establishment.
W. H. FALCONER,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A SMALL BROWN-STONE HOUSE, modern improvements, 18th-st., near 2d-av. Price $14,000. Terms easy.
W. H. FALCONER,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A SMALL BRICK HOUSE, 2D-ST., near Bowery. Modern improvements; splendid order. Will be sold low. W. H. FALCONER,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 12th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.; cheap and easy terms. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100, 4th-av., near 12th-st.

REAL BARGAINS—NO. 212 EAST 33D-ST., No. 214 East 35th-st., three stories, high stoop brown stone; each $13,000; terms easy. Apply on premises, or at L. MENDELSON'S, 76 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 121, 123 and 125 GREENE-st.; No. 111 (old number) Prince-st. Inquire of T. D. MATHER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

THE MASONIC HALL,

CHESTNUT-ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH STS.,

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

The valuable and eligibly-located property—hall and lot of ground 101 feet on Chestnut-st., and in depth 178 feet to Jayne-st., with subcellars, fire proof to second story, brown-stone front, of a beautiful gothic design of architecture. The first floor is divided into four stores extending the entire depth of the building to Jayne-st., permanently occupied.

The building is so constructed that with comparatively small expense it can be adapted for a variety of purposes, such as a place of amusement, hotel, or public offices, which would yield a large revenue.

Bids or offers from parties desiring to purchase will be received on or before the 1st of March by either of the undersigned members of the Finance Committee of the R. W. G. L. of F. and A. M. of Pennsylvania.
JOHN C. YEAGER, No. 257 North 3d-st., Philad'a.
JAMES HERDMAN, Pittsburg, Penn.
CONRAD B. DAY, No. 38 North 3d-st., Philadelphia.
E. HARPER JEFFRIES, No. 138 North Water-st.
WM. H. EAGLE, Marietta, Lancaster Co., Penn., or
CHARLES H. KINGSTON, Secretary of the Committee, Masonic Hall.
Bids subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge.

HOMES.

Houses, lots, farms, manufacturing sites, and buildings on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey and Newark and New-York Railroads.
Apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TO close an estate, a fine parcel of land, consisting of thirty-eight and a half lots, located in the town of New Lots, about four miles east of the Brooklyn City Hall; very easy of access, and about to be brought within the city limits; recent and projected improvements in the immediate vicinity have increased the value of this property. Will be sold on favorable terms, or exchanged for a villa at Orange or Montclair. For particulars, apply to HENRY T. COX, corner 4th-st. and Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, FINE farm in Dutchess County, N. Y., containing 200 acres, twenty acres timber land, balance in a high state of cultivation; suitable for a milk or dairy farm; dwelling-house and barn in good condition; five minutes' walk from Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Depot; about two hours from New-York by Hudson River Railroad; terms easy. Apply to MILLON A. FOWLER, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., or BENJ. BURROUGHS, on premises, near Brinckerhoffville, N. Y.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE AMELIA Hotel, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, thirty miles from Richmond, on Richmond and Danville Railroad, containing sixty rooms, with brick stores on street, and 180 acres of land adjoining depot and Court-house. Apply to A. V. SCOTT, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, or S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st., New-York.

ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.—LARGE mansion for sale, complete with all modern improvements, 46x56; ground 150x350, with splendid views, &c.; price $21,000. Also, cottage, seven rooms, with ground 50x100, in good order; $3,000.
JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKER,
will remove on Jan. 20 from No. 8 Pine-st. to No. 130 Broadway, rear Hoffman Insurance Company.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE, ORANGE, N. J.—LOCATION high; very healthy; nine country residences; prices from $8,000 to $25,000; terms easy.
E. F. SMALL, No. 111 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RESIDENCES IN DARIEN, STAMFORD, AND NORWALK, CONN., FOR SALE.—State the kind of place you are looking for. Address MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

LEASEHOLD PREMISES
in
PARK-PLACE AND BARCLAY-ST.

Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, all those certain leasehold premises and the buildings thereon, known as Number Forty-two (42) Park-place, and Number Thirty-seven (37) Barclay-st., in the City of New-York.

The lease of said premises is derived from the Trustees of Columbia College, and has twenty-one years to run, from the 1st of April, 1871, with covenants for two renewals of twenty-one years each, at the option of the Columbia College. The ground-rent is $1,650 per annum, until the 1st of October, 1875, and thereafter $2,500 per annum.

The said premises are now let until the 1st day of May next, at the annual rent of Eight Thousand Dollars. Possession, subject to the covenants and conditions of the lease, will be given on the 1st day of May, 1873.

Terms ten per cent. on day of sale, balance on delivery of the assignment of the lease, or as may be agreed.

For further particulars inquire of VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY, No. 48 Wall-st., or of the undersigned,
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAM BRYCE, No. 29 Chambers-st.
PETER M. BRYSON, Phenix National Bank.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF ESTATE OF JOHN J. Palmer deceased. At auction, TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock.

Centre-st., corner Howard—Five story building and lot, adjoining Earle's Hotel.

Centre-st., corner Hester—Five story building and lot, opposite above, on the south-east corner of Centre and Hester-sts. Cliff-st.—Four story building and lot No. 82 Cliff-st., next the corner of Fulton-st.

Maps at auction room, No. 77 Cedar-st. Particulars of ROE & MACKLIN, Attorneys, 128 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

FOR RAILROADS, ENGINEERS, LAWYERS, ARCHITECTS, AND COAL COMPANIES,

On the third, fourth, and fifth floors,
In Building Nos. 69, 71, and 73 Broadway,
Corner of Rector-st.

Recently remodeled, containing every convenience, perfectly ventilated and lighted, with a first-class

PASSENGER ELEVATOR.

Now ready for occupancy. Apply to

EDWARD MATTHEWS,
NOS. 4 AND 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE.

No. 13 Bond-st., near Broadway, dwelling or business.
No. 20 West 9th-st., near 5th-av., dwelling or business.
No. 222 East 14th-st., near 3d-av., dwelling, furnished.
No. 138 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., dwelling, unfurnished.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NOS. 97, 99 and 101 Reade-st., being 75 feet front, with basement and sub-basement; now occupied by Jones, Underhill & Scudder. Also store Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st., with basement and sub-basement, being 50 feet front and near Broadway; to good tenants the rent will be low. Apply to A. HIGGINS, Jr., No. 27 Barclay-st.

A.—TO LET.—6 CORTLANDT-ST., north side, near Broadway, a large desirable five-story brown-stone-front store, with two large and good under-cellars of same dimensions; size, 25x 115 feet. Apply to
BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

TO LET OR LEASE WITH STEAM POWER.—A plot of ground 75 feet front, including corner lot; would erect a building to suit a responsible tenant. Apply at
McCLAVE BROS.,
11th-av. and 22d-st.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, with Renewal.—The property north-west corner of Grand and Greene sts., 100x85 feet; building loan if desired. Apply to
S. H. CAMMANN,
No. 95 PINE-ST.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET OR Lease.—Four lofts, together or separately, corner Broadway and Ispenard-st., well lighted, and in good order.
G. A. KISSAM, No. 6 Pine-st., basement.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE ON 6TH-AV.; same on 3d-av., and one in Carmine-st.; all well-known stands; rents moderate.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO RENT—ST. JULIEN HOTEL, CORNER OF Washington-place and Mercer-st., containing about sixty five rooms. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED, TILL MAY 1, 1873.—Admirable three-story, high-stoop house, suitable for a first-class and small private family. Location, East 28th-st., near Madison-av. Rent, from February to May 1, 1873, $800. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A.—HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURNISHED and unfurnished houses. No charge unless satisfactory tenants obtained.
Real Estate office of S. B. GOODALE,
No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, near Madison or Union squares, or near Broadway. Must have at least three rooms and water-closet on ground floor, suited for a physician or lawyer. Address, by letter, with full particulars and terms, to No. 191 Hoffman House Hotel.

WANTED TO LEASE—AT STAMFORD or vicinity, a place suitable for a gentleman's residence. House must be well furnished, good stable, and at least two or three acres of ground. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR ONE OR a term of years, a good farm; one near the City preferred. Address Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

CONVERTIBLE

MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO

BANKERS,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

RAILROAD BONDS.
WHETHER YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL, WRITE TO
HASSLER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 7 Wall st.

BONDS OF THE
NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILROAD
AND
NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILROAD.
For sale by W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE McAFEE SILVER TUNNEL MINING COMPANY, of Colorado Territory, pursuant to statute.

The amount of capital stock of said Company	$150,000
The whole amount of which is actually paid in as follows:	
Real and personal property necessary for the business of said Company, and for which they have issued stock to the amount of the value thereof in payment therefor	$150,000
Amount of the existing debts of said Company	None.

C. M. CLAY, President, &c., }
JOSIAH OAKES, } A majority of the
E. W. COGGESHALL, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

City and County of New-York, ss.: Edwin W. Coggeshall, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Secretary of the McAfee Silver Tunnel Mining Company, the corporation named in the above report; that said report is signed by the President and a majority of the Trustees of said corporation, and that said report is true.
EDWIN W. COGGESHALL.
Sworn to before me this 18th day of January, 1873.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Jr.,
Notary Public, New-York County.

LEE BOX AND LUMBER COMPANY,
CORNER 11TH-AV. AND 21ST-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LEE BOX AND LUMBER COMPANY.—Amount of capital stock issued in payment for property,

paid in	$300,000
Other assets, consisting of lumber, bills receivable, cash, and accounts	93,700
The debts of the Company are	88,500

CHAS. H. BAKER, JR., President.
Sworn to before me June 17, 1873.
J. G. RUNKLE,
Commissioner of Deeds, Albany, N. Y.
Trustees { CHAS. H. BAKER, Jr., B. H. WARFORD, ISAAC SOFIELD, P. VAN ALSTYNE.

VIRGINIA COUPONS OFF CONSOLIDATED Bonds, and registered consolidated stock, wanted by
JOHN E. MANNING,
No. 5 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN

Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana,** on the Illinois River, **are completed,** and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $385,000 over 1871. Net receipts from this part of the line alone are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds** made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities,** and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which **insure local business of great magnitude.** Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and **enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed,** and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock** at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$50,000 OF THE 6 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
$100,000 OF THE 7 PER CENT. ATLANTIC DOCK BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
A. B. BAYLIS & CO.,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER. DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.
Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873. }

AT AN ELECTION THIS DAY HELD, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JOSEPH RUDD,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	WILLIAM A. HALL,
HELMUS M. WELLS,	HENRY L. HOGUET,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	WARREN HARRIOT,
GEORGE W. PLATT,	JONA. W. ALLEN,
GEORGE C. PETERS,	NAHUM SULLIVAN,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	LANSING C. MOORE,
CHAS. PURKHALTER,	ANDREW MILLS,

And JOHN LAWRENCE.

And Samuel C. Harriot, Hudson Hoagland, and John W. Masury were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held F. A. Palmer, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and Charles Parkhalter, Esq., Vice-President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 13, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, 21st inst., for
$300,000 New-York Bridge Bonds, Seven per Cent., due July 1, 1920, 1921, 1922.

Proposals must state price offered, in addition to accrued interest.

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not to the interest of the City.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873. }

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:

William H. Macy.	James Fraser.
Jonathan Thorne.	William M. Kingsland,
John P. Nesmith.	Richard M. Blatchford.
R. A. Witthaus.	Henry S. Fearing.
R. Sands Tucker.	Nicholas F. Palmer.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NICHOLAS F. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
D. L. HOLDEN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 159 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 21st inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND }
TRUST COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway. }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Directors will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
(CONSOLIDATED,)
Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

ITS MONTHLY EARNINGS HAVE, SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, ALREADY REACHED AN AVERAGE OF $105,000, AND ARE AMPLE TO OPERATE THE ROAD AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at **90 and accrued interest in currency.**

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

Under the terms of the Consolidated Mortgage parties holding Bonds issued by the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company of Illinois and Indiana, or by the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad Company, (7 per cent. currency,) are entitled to the privilege of exchanging the same for the Consolidated Bonds, and can do so upon application.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of ....$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.

For sale by
WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers, No. 31 Pine-st.,
New-York.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

Evansville City, Ind.
7 per Ct. Bonds at 82 1-2 and Interest.
A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
For sale by
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FOR SALE.

$25,000 INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1919, guaranteed by Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

$25,000 CINCINNATI AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY
Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., due 1902, guaranteed by Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

$25,000 KALAMAZOO AND WHITE PIGEON RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1890, interest guaranteed by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.

$20,000 KALAMAZOO, ALLEGAN, AND GRAND RAPIDS
First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, due 1888, traffic guarantee of Michigan Central Railroad Company. Road now owned by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.

WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1873. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on the 14th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected directors of this bank, viz.:
WILLIAM H. JOHNSON,
JAMES STUART,
C. H. HAMILTON,
H. N. NORTHRUP,
WILLIAM H. SCOTT,
A. S. BARNES,
THOMAS EAKIN,
WILLIAM M. LLOYD,
JOSEPH W. GREENE,
A. T. RAND,
E. W. BANCROFT,
WALTER O. WOODFORD,
A. F. GOODNOW,
M. N. PACKARD,
W. L. HERMANCE.

At the meeting of the Board held this day, Mr. William H. Johnson declined to be a candidate for the office of President, and Mr. William H. Scott was appointed President *pro tem.*
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, Jan. 14, 1873.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF Managers, notice is hereby given that the initiation fee of this Exchange, on and after 1st February, 1873, will be $500. JAMES W. McCULLOH,
Chairman Room Committee.

WE HAVE VARIOUS SUMS OF MONEY to loan for estates, without any bonus, on desirable improved City property; we also buy and sell existing first and second mortgages at fair valuations.
WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

PROFIT AND SAFETY.

Portland and
Ogdensburg
Railroad
Trunk
Line to the
Atlantic
Nearly
Done

VERMONT DIVISION.

THE PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, VERMONT DIVISION, the shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. Montreal fifty-seven miles nearer Portland by this route than any other. The First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Road we recommend as combining *profit with absolute safety.* For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

7 Per Cent. Gold

First Mortgage Bonds of the Springfield and Illinois South-Eastern Railway.

We believe the above Bonds, at the price we are asking for them, offer greater inducements to investors than any railway bonds upon the market. They are a first lien of only $15,000 per mile upon a completed road, fully equipped, having a TRAFFIC GUARANTEE by which it is estimated that from one to two hundred thousand dollars of these bonds will be redeemed at par and accrued interest annually by lot, thus giving the fortunate holders of the drawn bonds over 10 per cent. advance on their investment, and nearly 10 per cent. interest until the bonds are drawn.

We invite the attention of capitalists to this security as a particularly desirable one, and shall be glad to furnish pamphlets, and maps, and all particulars upon application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

GUARANTEED BONDS
On a Completed Road.
The Cincinnati, Richmond, and Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s
First Mortgage
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by **The Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company, The Pennsylvania Company, and The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.**

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway Company. Price, 82½ and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
No 27 Pine-st.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.
7 PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue, **$20,000** per mile. **Subscriptions to the Capital Stock over $2,000,000.** Road runs through a **populous** and **rich agricultural** district from **Oswego to Lewiston,** on the **Niagara River,** with branches to **Buffalo** and **Suspension Bridge.** Connects at either end with leading **Trunk Lines; is admirably located** for securing large and profitable **local** and **through business; 45** miles of track already laid; and whole length, **150 miles,** under contract to be finished within ensuing year. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

We commend the above loan as one of the most reliable and attractive on the market. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

CITY BONDS.

CITY OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, 7s.
CITY OF TOLEDO, OHIO, 7 3-10ths.
CITY OF MARIETTA, OHIO, 8s.
CITY OF RICHMOND, INDIANA, 8s.
CITY OF TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA, 7s.
CITY OF FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, 8s.

For sale by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS, GUAR'D.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by **FITCH, OTIS & CO.,**
Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Fairchance Iron Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Perkins, Livingston & Post, No. 31 New-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of February, 1873, at 2 P. M., to consider proposition for increase of capital stock of said Company.

By order of the President.
JOHN WILSON, Secretary.
FAIRCHANCE, Fayette County, Penn., Jan. 9, 1873.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, Jan. 14, 1873.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY at their Banking-house, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL,	ELISHA BROOKS,
WILLIAM SMITH,	HENRY WEIL,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,	JAMES D. FITCH,
	JOHN C. CALHOUN,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,	THOMAS B. KERR,
JOHN H. CONTOIT,	HENRY OLMSTED,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,	JOHN A. MERRITT,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB CAMPBELL was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT, Vice-President.
S. BUCK, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD,
OF LONG ISLAND,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
(EXTENSION)
FOR SALE BY
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 24 Pine-st.

Pamphlets and all particulars upon application.

CHICAGO AND CANADA
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

ILLINOIS
Registered Coupon Bonds
$300,000, COUNTY AND TOWN,
Principal and Interest Paid at American Exchange Bank, New-York, January and July, by State Treasurer.

By the laws governing their issue they are made as safe as State Bonds.

For sale by
AUG. T. POST,
No. 5 Dey-st., New-York.

WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO.,
No. 54 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
OFFER FOR SALE
Reading Railroad Consolidated Sevens, St. Louis, Vandalia, and Terre Haute 1st and 2d Mortgage 7s, Guaranteed, Louisville City Sevens, Houston and Great Northern and Houston and Texas Central 1st Mtge. Gold 7s.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WESTON and Schlichting Manufacturing Company, pursuant to section 12 of the act of Feb. 17, 1848, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, or chemical purposes," and section 2 of the act amending same, passed June 7, 1853.

CAPITAL STOCK....................$100,000 00

Of which $5,000 was paid in cash, and $95,000 was issued by the Trustees in payment for property purchased by them, necessary for the business of the Company.

Amount of existing debt, within $30,000.
M. L. WESTON, President.
M. L. WESTON, }
T. BOND, } Trustees.
JAS. W. RANNEY, }
Dated JAN. 16, 1873.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: Edward Schlichting, being duly sworn, saith that he is secretary of the Weston and Schlichting Manufacturing Company above named, and that the foregoing report is in all respects true.
EDWARD SCHLICHTING.
Sworn to before me, this 18th day of January, 1873.
JOHN H. TIMMERMAN,
Notary Public, New-York County.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, made pursuant to section 12 of the act of Feb. 17, 1848, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, or chemical purposes," and section 2 of the act amending the same, framed June 7, 1853.

The capital stock is $250,000.

No part of said stock was actually paid in cash, but it was all issued by the Trustees in payment for property purchased by them necessary for the business of the Company.

The total amount of existing indebtedness of the Company is $60,447 66.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.
O. L. GARDNER,
President and Trustee.
WM. GARDNER, }
C. H. APPLEGATE, }
CHAS. D. WADSWORTH, } Trustees.
JOHN BOWMAN, }

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: John Bowman, being duly sworn, says he is Secretary of the Gardner Manufacturing Company above named, and that the foregoing report is in all respects true.
JOHN BOWMAN.
Sworn to before me this 18th day of January, 1873.
G. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.—IN VIEW OF MORTGAGES exempted from taxation the advertiser wants $40,000 on bond and mortgage, at six per cent. interest, on 5th-av. lots worth considerably more than double the amount. No stronger bond can be given, evidence of which, more than half a million of dollars at seven per cent. was offered him personally the past week. Address SECURITY, Box No. 1,117 Post-office.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 139 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Trustees of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873, the polls to remain open from 12 to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 10, 2 P. M., to Jan. 21, 10 A. M.
GARRY FERDON, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Alexander S. Clark, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of October, 1872.
SAMUEL Y. CLARK,
ALEXANDER S. CLARK,
JOHN M. CLARK,
Administrators of Matthias Clark, deceased.
oc7-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. BURTNETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of H. P. Allen, Esq., No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of December, 1872.
HENRY B. BURTNETT,
ABRAHAM G. BURTNETT,
MARY E. BURTNETT,
Executors.
d16-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of George Clark, No. 104 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of October, 1872.
GEORGE CLARK,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Executors.
oc21-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA SANDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, corner Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, in the People's Savings Bank, or to John Henry Hull, attorney, at his office, No. 93 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of December, 1872. CHARLES T. RODGERS, Executor.
ja3-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. BULKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 98 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next.—Dated New-York the 7th day of September, 1872.
s9-law6mM* HENRY W. BULKLEY, Executor.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK.
*Olympus, Wed'day, Jan. 22. Parthia, Wed'sday, Feb. 12.
Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 29. Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
*Cuba, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage .... $30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC .... SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 2½ P. M.
ADRIATIC .... SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 8½ A. M.
OCEANIC .... SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 A. M.
BALTIC .... SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC .... SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.
Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, Grace .... Wed'day, Jan. 22, at 11 A. M.
ITALY, Thompson .... Wed'day, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, Sumner .... Saturday, Jan. 18, at 8 A. M.
HELVETIA, Griggs .... Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M.
These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage .... $75 and $65, currency
Steerage .... $29, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS .... Surmont .... Saturday, Jan. 25
WASHINGTON .... Roussan .... Saturday, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT .... Lemarie .... Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE .... Danre .... Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin .... $125; Second cabin $75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS .... Saturday, Jan. 25, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL .... Thursday, Jan. 30, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP .... Saturday, Feb. 1, 6 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL .... Saturday, Feb. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK .... Thursday, Feb. 13, 7 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, $30 to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.
INDIA .... Sat., Jan. 25 | AUSTRALIA .... Sat. Feb. 8
CALIFORNIA .... Sat. Feb. 1 | VICTORIA .... Sat. Feb. 29
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46, NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. Morgan .... Jan. 22, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. Freeman, Jan. 29, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price .... Feb. 5, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman, Feb. 12, at ——.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth .... Feb. 19, at ——.
WYOMING, Capt. Price .... Feb. 26, at ——.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Jan. 21, 1873—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. S. P. Griffin, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. Cavarly, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.
Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Steamer RISING STAR will sail for Aspinwall at noon, TUESDAY, Jan. 21. Through passengers for San Francisco by this departure will remain ten days at Panama.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.
Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.
THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper .... Wed'day, Feb. 12
ARRAGON, Windham .... Wed'day, Feb. 26
Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.
Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for $1 and upward.
For freight or passage apply to
E. R. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.
The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails in January as follows, loading at Pier No. 12 North River:
The ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, on the 19th, at 1 P. M., for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Puerto Cabello, and Laguayra.
For freight or passage apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN .... 2,500 tons
PEMBROKE .... 2,500 tons
CARMARTHEN .... 3,000 tons

The next steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.
These steam ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin .... $75 and $65 currency
Second Cabin .... 53 currency
Steerage .... 30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff $33
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.
The steam-ships
CHARLESTON, Capt. Jas. Berry, Tuesday, Jan. 21.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. Beckett, Thursday, Jan. 23.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Jan. 25.
Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.
For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.
EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, Jan. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir .... Jan. 23, '73
ERIE, Capt. Tinklepaugh .... Feb. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. Slocum .... March 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton, Thur. Jan. 9
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. Curtis, Thursday .... Jan. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton, Thurs. Feb. 6
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman .... Sat., Jan. 18
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,) Thu'sy, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Thurs. Jan. 30
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood .... Thurs., Feb. 6
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CEMENT AND IRON-WORK for a portion of the new City Hall building, San Francisco, Cal.

Sealed proposals for furnishing 5,000 barrels of Hydraulic Cement, also for Rolled Iron Joists, as per printed specifications, schedules, &c., (to be seen at the banking-house of Messrs. Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 34 Pine-st., New-York,) will be received at the office of the Board of City Hall Commissioners, corner of McAllister and Leavenworth sts., San Francisco, until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, the 15th day of February, 1873.

Printed form of proposals, plans, drawings, and terms upon which bids will be entertained, can now be seen as above at No. 34 Pine-st.

P. H. CANAVAN,
JOS. G. EASTLAND,
CHAS. E. McLANE,
Board of City Hall Commissioners.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 25, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR CONVICT LABOR—AGENT AND WARDEN'S OFFICE, Sing Sing, Jan. 9, 1873.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Inspectors, sealed proposals will be received at the office Sing Sing Prison up to the 15th day of February, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for the labor and services of from thirty to fifty female convicts (provided that number be at the disposal of the Agent and Warden, from time to time for that purpose) to be employed in the Laundry business, for the term of five years, to commence on the 1st day of June, 1873. Also for the labor and services of from thirty to fifty female convicts confined in this prison, to be employed in the manufacture of Summer Clothing, to commence on the 1st day of June, 1873, for the term of five years. Also for the labor and service of 100 male convicts confined in this prison, to be employed in the manufacture of Doors, Sash, and Blinds, for the term of five years, to commence on the 1st day of April, 1873. With such labor and services will be furnished shops and premises in the Female and Male Prison Yard. No hydraulic, no steam-power nor machinery will be furnished with such labor and services, but all stoves and pipes necessary for warming the shops will be furnished. The use of the Croton water will be allowed at a reasonable rate.

Proposals for such labor and services to be employed in the Laundry business must be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for the labor of female convicts in the laundry business."

Those for the labor of female convicts in the manufacture of Summer clothing, must be addressed in like manner, and marked "Proposals for the labor of female convicts to be employed in the manufacture of Summer clothing."

Those for the labor of male convicts, to be employed in the manufacture of doors, blinds, and sashes, must be addressed in like manner, and marked "Proposals for labor of male convicts to be employed in the manufacture of doors, blinds, and sashes."

Blanks for such proposals will be furnished by the clerk of this prison to any person applying therefor; they must be accompanied by the written consent of the persons to become sureties in the said contract, and they must have annexed a justification of the sureties in a sum not less than five thousand dollars, as provided by section 12, chapter 299, of the laws of 1869. No proposals will be entertained which offers more than one price per day, and the right is reserved to the Inspectors, with the assent of the undersigned, to reject all or any of the proposals made, if they shall deem it for the interest of the state so to do.
GAYLORD B. HUBBELL,
Agent and Warden, Sing Sing Prison.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
(P. O. Box 839.) VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.

TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

The Erie Railway Company propose, as they renew the bridges upon their road, to substitute iron for wood. They have a large number of bridges in spans varying from 20 to 200 feet.

With a view to determining the best plan to adopt, they invite you to make a proposal, based upon plans and specifications, to be furnished by you for bridges of various spans from 20 feet upward, with your price for the same.

Let your price be predicated upon the fixed price of iron and steel, to be varied as those materials may advance or decline in price.

Yours, &c., A. S. DIVEN, Vice-President.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA. CAR FERRY STEAMERS.

Sealed proposals for the construction of a car ferry steamer for use in the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, of 280 feet measurement over all, will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st March next.

Plans may be seen, and specifications, and all further information obtained on application to W. B. MUIR, General Superintendent, Hamilton, on the 8th February, and will be open for inspection for a fortnight. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, Jan. 13, 1873.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, pamphlets, and documents, in accordance with specifications to be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board, and addressed to the Committee on Printing and Stationery, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Committee on Printing and Stationery.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.
For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.
For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.
For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.
For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.
For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.
For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 2:22, 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:39, 6:08, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.
For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:22, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:08, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.
Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:06 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.
CONNECTING TRAINS.
For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.
For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.
For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.
For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.
For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.
For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.
For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.
For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.
For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.
For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.
For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.
For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.
For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.
For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.
For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.
Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.
Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:20, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.
For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.
For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:54 A. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271 and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place. D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
A. J. CASSETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.
General Manager.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.
Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:
For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.
For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.
For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.
For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—‡7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:3‡, ‡4:30 P. M.
For Pine Bush, Hunisboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M.; 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:56 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.
MONTCLAIR DIVISION.
Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 3:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.
‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.
C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, trains will leave James slip as follows: (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)
8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley trains.
12:30 P. M.—Jamaica Accommodation.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (Through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express trains.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway trains.
All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New York.—CHRISTOPHER WRAY, plaintiff, against JASON PERRY and CATHARINE FLEET, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court House in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 160 Fulton-street, corner Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, the 10th December, 1872. S. K. & F. B. WIGHTMAN,
d16law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—MARGARET J. KENNY vs. GEORGE KRIEG and Catharine Krieg, his wife, Rachel Y. Roseberry, wife of Michael M. Roseberry, and the said Michael M. Roseberry, Michael Kuran, Charles McLees, Daniel Face, and John Guttenbergh, Defendants.—Summons—For Relief—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court-house of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 332 Broadway, corner of Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 3, 1873.
BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN,
ja20-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the property and effects of the INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said Company, at the office of said receiver, No. 179 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1873, at 12 o'clock at noon, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1873. JARVIS SLADE, Receiver.
[illegible], Attorney for Receiver.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE RAILROAD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina, at the November term, 1872, thereof, at Asheville, in a proceeding there pending in equity, to foreclose a mortgage mentioned in the pleadings between Henry Clews and Hiram Sibley, plaintiffs, against the Western North Carolina Railroad Company and other defendants, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Court, at the said above-mentioned November term thereof, will sell, at the railroad depot of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, at SALISBURY, ON SATURDAY, THE 22D DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR CASH, ALL THE FRANCHISE, ROAD, ROAD-BED, ROLLING STOCK, AND PROPERTY OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION BELONGING TO THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Creditors may bid for the property, and such bidders, after paying a sufficient amount of the purchase money in cash to pay the costs and expenses incurred in the proceeding in equity above mentioned, and for the execution of the trust, &c., may be credited with their debts in payment, if the amount for which the property shall sell is sufficient to pay the debts, otherwise pro rata.

When the Western connections of this road are completed it will be one of the most important and profitable railroad properties in the South.

The length of the road from Salisbury to Asheville, N. C., is 142 miles—of which 115 is completed, and running to Old Fort, McDowell County, at the eastern base of the Blue Ridge. The remainder of the road, twenty-seven miles, is mostly graded.

The cash cost and valuation of the property is
About $4,000,000
The floating debt 250,000
Upon the road is a first mortgage of 1,400,000

For any further information address the Commissioners,
B. S. GAITHER, at Morganton, N. C.
MARCUS ERWIN, at Asheville, N. C.
JAN. 4, 1873.

SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.—Whereas, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1871, "The German Publishing Company," a corporation duly established, and Robert J. Rombauer, both of the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, by their deed of that date, recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis County, in book 433, page 1, conveyed to Christoph A. Stifel, of the same place, the following-described personal property, situated in building No. 211, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third streets, in the City of St. Louis aforesaid, commonly known as the German Publishing Company's place of business, to wit: One Hoe cylinder press, 37x53; one boiler with double flues, 20 feet by 41-inches diameter; one twenty-horse power steam-engine, one force-pump and fixtures, one counting-machine, and all the belting, fixtures, tools, utensils, and furniture, now in the engine-room of the above premises; also one super-royal Hoe cylinder press, one Cap Gordon press, one Wells press, largest size, one double super-royal Washington hand press, one proof-press, one dry-press, one cutting-machine, one card cutter, two thousand five hundred and twenty-three (2,523) pounds, more or less, of ornamental and standard type, German and English letters, two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, more or less, of music type, and all the fixtures, tools, apparatus, and furniture now in the job-room of the above-described premises, and all the wood type in said room; also the cutting, ruling and sawing machines, cutting, finishing and backing presses, thirty-six pounds of type, more or less; and all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus now in the binding-room of the above-described premises; also all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus contained now in the news or press room of the above-described premises, and three thousand three hundred pounds, more or less, of standard and ornamental type therein contained; also all the fixtures, furniture, and matter now in the office and editorial rooms of the above-described premises, and the library therein contained; also the good will of the German Publishing Company and of the Neue Welt, a daily and weekly newspaper published in the City of St. Louis: which conveyance was made to secure the payment of certain debt and bonds therein mentioned and described, and the assessments of insurance on the amount of said debt and bonds, &c., and whereas said debt remains due and unpaid; and the said Christoph A. Stifel, said trustee, has neglected and refused to complete the performance of the duties imposed on him by said deed; and by the provisions of said deed of trust in case default be made in payment of said debt and bonds, or a failure to perform other covenants therein, the said party of the second part, or in case of his death, refusal to act, &c., when authorized to sell, and a sale be desired by the holder of said bonds, then the Sheriff of the county might proceed to sell, &c.; and the Circuit Court of St. Louis County did, on the 21st day of December, A. D., 1872, make an order appointing the Sheriff of St. Louis County trustee to execute said deed of trust in lieu and place of said original trustee, with all the power and authority vested in said original trustee: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Sheriff of St. Louis County, Missouri, at the request of the legal holder of said bonds, and in pursuance of said trust and the order of said Court, will, on

WEDNESDAY, 29th day of January, 1873,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises herein described, (viz., No. 211, on the north side of Market-st., between 2d and 3d sts., in the City of St. Louis, Mo.,) proceed to sell, at public auction or outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, the above described property, to satisfy said bonds and interest, together with the costs of executing this trust.
PHILIP C. TAYLOR,
Sheriff of St. Louis County, Mo., and Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31, 1872.

STATE OF VERMONT—BENNINGTON County.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, orators, vs. THE HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY, defendants.—In Equity.—December Term, 1872.—Whereas, a decree was made in this cause at said term by the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont in favor of the orators against the defendants, for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage executed by said Harlem Extension Railroad Company to the orators as trustees; and whereas, by said decree, it is ordered that unless the sum of one million six hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, adjudged to be due under said mortgage to the orators as trustees, shall be paid, with costs, by the defendants before the 20th day of January, 1873, the railroad premises, property, and franchises covered by said mortgage, so far as the same are within or derived from the State of Vermont, be sold by me, as Special Master of said Court, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said decree, and conveyance made to the purchaser thereof accordingly.

I hereby give notice that I shall, in pursuance of said decree, and in conformity with its directions, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 20th day of January, 1873, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court house in Bennington, in the State of Vermont, (unless the amount of said decree is previously paid by the defendants,) all that certain railroad, with its privileges, appurtenances, lands premises, rights, and property, situate within the State of Vermont, and being all of the Harlem Extension Railroad, as now occupied, used, and operated, that lies within the State of Vermont, extending from the State line between the States of Vermont and New-York at Hoosick, in the County of Rensselaer, in the State of New-York, through the village of Bennington to Rutland, and from North Bennington, Vt., to the State line in the town of Shaftsbury, Vt., comprising the railroads formerly known as the Bennington and Rutland and Vermont and New-York Railroads, and connecting at said Hoosick with the railroad formerly known as the Lebanon Springs Railroad, and at said Rutland with the Rutland Railroad, together with all and singular the franchises and rights derived under the laws of the State of Vermont, as now held or enjoyed by any or either of the said railroad companies, for owning, occupying, maintaining, or operating said Harlem Extension Railroad within the State of Vermont.

Said sale to be subject to the rights of the orators, the said Union Trust Company, as trustees under a certain mortgage of the Bennington and Rutland Railroad, made by the Bennington and Rutland Company, on the 15th day of August, 1867, to secure the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of said Company.—Dated at Bennington, this 10th day of December, 1872. DANIEL McEOWEN,
d11-law7wW Special Master in Chancery.

STATE OF VERMONT—BENNINGTON County.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, orators, vs. THE HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY and the LEBANON SPRINGS RAILROAD COMPANY, defendants.—In Equity.—December Term, 1872.—Whereas, a decree was made in this cause at said term by the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont in favor of the orators against the defendants, for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage executed by said Lebanon Springs Railroad Company to the orators as trustees; and whereas, by said decree it is ordered that unless the sum of four hundred and ninety thousand dollars and costs, adjudged to be due the orators as trustees under said mortgage, shall be paid by the defendants before the 20th day of January, 1873, the railroad premises, property, and franchises conveyed by said mortgage be sold by me, as a Special Master of said Court, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said decree, and conveyance made thereof to the purchaser accordingly.

I hereby give notice that I shall, in pursuance of said decree, and in conformity with its directions, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 20th day of January, 1873, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house in Bennington, in the County of Bennington and State of Vermont, unless the amount of said decree is previously paid by said defendants, all that certain railroad, with its privileges, appurtenances, premises, rights, and property formerly known as the Vermont and New-York Railroad, and now the property of the Harlem Extension Railroad Company, extending from the State line between the States of New-York and Vermont at Hoosick, in the County of Rensselaer and State of New-York, to the village of Bennington, in the said County of Bennington, a distance of five miles, more or less, connecting the railroads formerly known as the Lebanon Springs Railroad, in the State of New-York, and the Bennington and Rutland Railroad, in the State of Vermont, and forming with those roads as consolidated the Harlem Extension Railroad, as now used and operated. Together with all the franchises for owning, maintaining, and operating the said Vermont and New-York Railroad derived under the laws of the State of Vermont by said Lebanon Springs and Harlem Extension Railroad Companies, or now held or enjoyed by either of them.—Dated at Bennington, this 10th day of December, 1872. DANIEL McEOWEN,
d11-law7wW Special Master in Chancery.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall sale-rooms, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 20, 21, and 22, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a private library, comprising choice and elegant editions of English and American literature. Also, many illustrated works, in superb bindings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 20 and 21, at 4 o'clock, a collection of books in great variety, both old and new, including choice works in Biblical criticism, various translations of the Bible, and some scarce books in several departments of literature.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (Monday) January 20, at 12 o'clock, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo schooner Baines, landing on Pier No. 6, East River. Immediately after, within their store, fresh Malta Blood Oranges and Sorrento Oranges, landing ex steamers.

PERSONAL.

JOHN FERRALL, GENTLEMAN, formerly of Fruit Hill, in the Queen's County, Ireland, who went to the United States some years back, and resided in the State of Ohio in 1868, is requested to communicate his present address to Messrs. MAXWELL & WELDON, Solicitors, No. 27 North Great George's-st., Dublin, Ireland.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LONDON-MADE HARNESS. A set each Single and Double, for Brougham or T Cart; also a set of Tandem; all new, of best quality and very stylish; for sale at No. 156 East 20th-st., near Lexington-av.

COUPES—GREAT BARGAINS.—FIVE FINE first-class coupés at $300—less than usual prices—to close them out for the manufacturers. Must be sold. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 833 Broadway.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHing, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. American Plan, with Elevators. Centrally located, near the depots and theatres. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, IN a private family, in 78th-st., very near the Madison-av. and Central Park cars, a furnished bedroom, with modern conveniences. Address C. D., Box No. 160 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD RENT, with board, a nicely furnished room (southern exposure) to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 256 West 45th-st.

NO. 207 WEST 43D-ST.—PLEASANT and newly-furnished parlor, with bedroom connecting on second story, with board; also other rooms; desirable location; convenient to four lines of cars; references exchanged.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, WITH OR without table board, at No. 33 Irving-place, corner 16th-st., and directly opposite Westminster Hotel.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 243 WEST.—A large handsomely-furnished room to let with board; also, hall room; family small; terms moderate. References.

FOUR LARGE ROOMS AND SINGLE rooms to let, well furnished, with first-class board, at No. 107 12th-st., corner of 6th-av.

NO. 21 WEST 18TH-ST.—DESIRABLE suite of rooms, with board; also, rooms for single gentlemen. References.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 341.—A GOOD-SIZED room to let to gentlemen, without board; sunny exposure; references exchanged.

NO. 255 4TH-AV., NEAR 20TH-ST.—ONE large and two hall rooms, with or without board.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, is now open. Persons desiring to escape the rigors of a Northern Winter can obtain circulars containing full information by addressing JAMES LIDGERWOOD, Agent, No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT.
French Conversation Classes daily.
Oral system. No Grammar. No. 1,288 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts. Office hours, 1 and 5.

UTICA FEMALE SEMINARY,
ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.
The Winter term will commence on the 10th of February, 1873. For information or catalogue apply to the Principal, Mrs. E. F. HAMILL.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 33th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Route Neuilly, Paris.)
Second term begins on Feb. 1 French classes for ladies three times a week.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 28. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 43d-st.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Spring term begins Feb. 11.
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

FRENCH, ITALIAN OR SPANISH.—Thorough instruction; theory and oral practice, insuring conversational fluency. Prof. BONFANTI, No. 241 West 14th-st. Foreigners taught English. Translations.

FIFTEEN YOUNG GENTLEMEN will be instructed in English, mathematics, the classics, and modern languages by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., & D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

TO RENT.—FROM JULY 1, 1873, TO A PERson of ability and experience, a well established and prosperous boarding and day school for young ladies, pleasantly situated in southern New-England. Address B. C., Box No. 190 Times Office.

PROF. THEO. B. COMSTOCK, LECturer on geology, zoölogy, and botany, has time unoccupied for schools, at low rates. Care AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Union, N. Y.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys, South Amboy, N. J.; terms, $200 to $250 per year. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

SPANISH LANGUAGE, FREE OF charge, at Evening High School, 13th-st., near 6th-av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th-av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to college or business. The Winter session will begin Jan. 9, 1873. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A family school of the highest order, for twenty-five young ladies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 620 5th-av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDENER, Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

COLIN'S PREP. SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, NO. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—PRIVATE TUTOR, ENGLISH or German, to give lessons in Latin and Greek. Apply from 12 to 2 o'clock, at No. 61 Liberty-st., Room No. 11.

A TEACHER—UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, desires private pupils in mathematics, classics, or English. Address G. B., No. 334 2d-av.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.
To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.
The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.
Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.
The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.
WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 11 night.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
LAST WEEK but ONE
of the Engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 20,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear, for the first time in six years, as
LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS,
in John Howard Payne's Tragedy of
BRUTUS; or, THE FALL of TARQUIN,
which will be produced after many weeks of careful and elaborate preparation.
SATURDAY NEXT, at 2,
LAST BOOTH MATINEE but ONE,
and last time of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

To accommodate the demand for places the Box Sheet will be opened for the remaining nights of Mr. Booth's engagement at the theatre or at Ditson & Co.'s music store, No. 711 Broadway.

ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 3,
the Popular Comedian,
MR. W. J. FLORENCE,
will make his first appearance at this Theatre.
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN
Will be beautifully produced, introducing MR. FLORENCE in his renowned and original character of
BOB BRIERLY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FRELIGH .... Manager
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 20, 1873,
SECOND WEEK
of the great spectacle,
12
TEMPTATIONS.
Crowded houses, delighted audiences. Immense public enthusiasm, regarding this the GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON. Mr. J. B. STUDLEY re-engaged for his masterly impersonation of ULRIC, THE DOOMED.
Every scene loudly applauded. Every act encored. Splendid marches, dances, choruses, combats. Magnificent scenery, properties, and appointments. Cast to full strength of company.
Every night, until further notice,
12 12 12
TEMPTATIONS. Temptations. TEMPTATIONS.
Preceded by favorite Farce.
FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF J. B. STUDLEY.
In preparation for revival, the great Drama of BUFFALO BILL.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager .. Mr. LESTER WALLACK
FIFTH WEEK
of
BROTHER SAM.
Mr. SOTHERN
will appear nightly, and also every SATURDAY AFTERNOON as "Dundreary's" celebrated
BROTHER SAM.
Beautiful Scenery and Appointments.
The cast includes Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. POLK, Miss EFFIE GERMON, and Miss ROSE COGHLAN.
SATURDAY, Jan. 25,
At 1½ P. M.
BROTHER SAM MATINEE.
SAM. MATINEE. SAM.
NOTICE.—Carriages may be ordered at 10½.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL

CHARITY BALL,

Under the usual management,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

TUESDAY, Feb. 4.

Boxes can be obtained of Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, No. 1 Madison-av.

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT
will give a
FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH
on the
TRUE METHOD OF LEARNING FRENCH,
TO-NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK,
at his Hall
NO. 1,288 BROADWAY. NO. 1,288 BROADWAY,
between 33d and 34th sts.
SUBJECT—COMMON SENSE.
Ladies and gentlemen desiring to learn to speak French fluently, and understand it when spoken, as well as to make their theoretical knowledge practically available, are earnestly invited to attend.
LECTURE FREE.

22D REGT. N. G. S. N. Y. RECEPTION.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873. Boxes may be obtained from
Capt. THOS. TATE, Jr., No. 894 Broadway,
Capt. R. K. STYLES, No. 36 West 48th-st.,
COLFAX & OVERTON, No. 293 Broadway,
A. S. BRIDGMAN, No. 876 Broadway.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT RECEPTION.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1873.
NOTICE TO COACH-OWNERS AND DRIVERS.
Carriages containing company to the above ball will come down Irving-place, and go out through 14th-st. and 4th-av., and take up their company in the same order. Gentlemen will take the first carriage at the door. The rates will be $2 for one person, $3 for two persons, and $4 for three or more, any distance. No carriages allowed in line except those that have passed inspection. JAMES M. LEARY, Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct, City Hall, Hack Inspector.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver, for the only time in New-York, his new lecture, *The Unconscious Influence of Democratic Principles*, at Steinway Hall MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20. The concluding lecture of the Mercantile Library Course will be given by JOHN B. GOUGH, on Jan. 27. Tickets for each of these lectures, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1. The usual preliminary organ concert will be given by Mr. Elder, the blind organist.

ELI PERKINS.
ELI PERKINS delivers his *Defense of the Heathen* before Cornell University Jan. 14; Hamilton, Canada, Jan. 17; Akron, Ohio, 20; Wadsworth, 21; Lodi, 22; Medina, 23; Wellington, 24; Ashland, 25; Malone, 27; Bloomington, Ill., 30. The popular humorist can be engaged through AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Institute, New-York.

J. M. BELLEW .... JAN. 30.
(First appearance in America.)
The London *Times* classes Mr. Bellew with Mrs. Fanny Kemble and Dickens as his only modern peers in elocution. Tickets for sale today at Association Hall and Schirmer's.

SATURDAY POPULAR MATINEES,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
23d-st. and 4th-av.
2 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

LEO AND LOTOS.—THE BEAUTIFUL songs from this magnificent spectacle just published, with picture title-page: "I Love Thee," 50c.; "Oh, My Lost Love," 40c.; "Butterfly Song," 40c.; "I Love Thee," duet, 50c. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway and 39 Union-square.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.
Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D.,
Will deliver his celebrated lecture,
ROME AS IT WAS AND AS I SAW IT,
Before the Young People's Christian Association of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, corner 2d-av., TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.
Doors open at 7½. Lecture will commence at 8.
Tickets 50c., to be obtained of Scribner, Armstrong & Co., No. 654 Broadway, Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., No. 770 Broadway, or at the church door.
A. C. DONALDSON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LECTURE, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at the Great Hall of Cooper Union.—*The Brain; and the Present Scientific Aspect of Phrenology*, by Prof. B. G. WILDER, of Cornell University. Doors open at 7¼; Lecture at 7¾ o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Members of the Institute and their families admitted on showing their personal and privilege tickets for 1872.

MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—A special meeting of the Association will be held at 8 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at No. 20 West 27th-st., to take action upon the death of Judge Blosson, late a Vice-President of the Association.
By order of the Board of Management.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED

For merchants, manufacturers, and others; mining properties negotiated. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: Hunter, Adams & Co., produce, No. 164 Chambers-st.; Nathaniel Fisher, Esq., boots and shoes, No. 31 Warren-st., and other leading houses.
GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO.,
Financial Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BUSINESS CHANCE.—An established, well-paying real estate, coal, and insurance business, with suite of handsomest furnished offices in the City; upward of $20,000,000 worth of property on books direct from owners; price, including lease, furniture, good will, &c., $3,000, worth more than double the money; must be sold this week; owner agrees to acquaint purchaser with his customers, &c. Address, giving full name, (none other will receive attention,) F. V., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FOR SALE—THE MERCHANT TAILORing and Clothing business of CHAS. T. STEVENS, located at Danbury, Conn. Any person acquainted with the business will find this an excellent opportunity for safe investment, as this is an old and well-established business, and will be sold at a low price in consequence of poor health.
CHAS. T. STEVENS.
DANBURY, Dec. 27, 1872.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR AN ENERgetic Young Man.—For sale the stock and lease of a first-class dry-goods store in the best location in the City of Trenton, N. J.; reasons for selling satisfactory. Address C. L. B., Trenton, N. J.

A PARTY WITH SEVERAL YEARS' experience wishes a partner with a few thousand dollars capital to engage in the cloth and Italian business. Address O. P. Q., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—BOARDING-HOUSE, FIRST-class; receipts over $300 per week; cash or real estate. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av. Curtain rises at 7¾.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY .... Sole Lessee and Manager.
MONDAY NIGHT, Jan. 20, 1873,
Magnificent production of the famous ORIENTAL SPECTACULAR SENSATION, rewritten expressly for the occasion, entitled
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD!! Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM!!
The HADJ HAMED TRIBE OF BEDOUINS!!
J. H. MURRAY'S magnificent stud of THIRTY HORSES and FIFTEEN PONIES!!
And an auxiliary aid of over 250 persons!!!
ACT I.
SCENE I.—The battle-field after the battle. Tableaux of the dead and dying.
SCENE II.—The HINDOO HUT of SAMINE, the DISTINGUISHED PRINCESS.
SCENE III.—THE TEMPLE and Mobarra's Plot.
SCENE IV.—THE SEA SHORE and the landing of Polly.
ACT II.
SCENE I.—The Governor's Pavilion. Polly tempts husband.
SCENE II.—The GATES of the TEMPLE. Magnificent procession—wholly unexampled on the New-York stage.
ACT III.
SCENE I.—The Pavilion. A blank duel.
SCENE II.—THE WALL of the TEMPLE. Getting at the secrets.
SCENE III.—THE SHRINE of the HINDOO GODS. The guilty Brahmin gives an entertainment. The Arab charmers.
ACT IV.
SCENE I.—The BURNING WOOD of Birmah!!
SCENE II.—The CATARACT OF THE GANGES and the ascent of IRAN'S CHARGER.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½.

DALY'S NEW 5TH-AV. THEATRE.
(Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.)
Sole Lessee and Manager .... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
TUESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 21, 1873,
the regular season WILL BE RESUMED, at the above establishment, which has been GREATLY ENLARGED, most thoroughly RECONSTRUCTED, and entirely REDECORATED, in the brief period of thirteen days.
THE OPENING PERFORMANCE
will consist of:
I. AN ORIGINAL OPENING ADDRESS, written expressly for this occasion by JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq., and to be delivered by the ENTIRE COMPANY.
II. A BRILLIANT PARISIAN SENSATION, of singular emotional power, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, from the French of the Baroness de Prebois, in four acts, and entitled
ALIXE.
Count de Somerive .... Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Duke de Mirandol .... Mr. LOUIS JAMES
Henry de Kerdran .... Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
Marquis de Cesaranne .... Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Valentin .... Mr. W. H. BEEKMAN
Joseph .... Mr. J. B. BURNETT
La Marquise de Cesaranne .... Miss F. DAVENPORT
Mme. Valory .... Miss FANNY MORANT
Lucienne .... Miss LINDA DIETZ
Claudine .... Miss NELLIE MORTIMER
Alixe .... Miss CLARA MORRIS
Act I. After Twenty Years She is Found.
Act II. Rejecting a Ducal Coronet.
Act III. A Sister's Despair.
Act IV. The Last Letter of all.
The Music, all new, by Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
The Scenery of the play is entirely by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS.
The scene of the Address is by JAMES E. HAYES, Esq.
The Proscenium Draperies are by Signor G. G. GARIBOLDI.
A MATINEE of ALIXE SATURDAY next at 1½ o'clock.

DALY'S NEW 5TH-AV. THEATRE.
SPECIAL.
Mr. Daly begs to announce that there will be no postponement of his opening, and the
NEW THEATRE
WILL POSITIVELY OPEN
TUESDAY NIGHT, Jan. 21. Seats for the entire first week may be now secured.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor .... Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager .... Mr. A. M. Palmer
Begins at 8. Saturday Matinée begins at 1½.
Positively the
LAST WEEK
Of Mr. Brougham's thrilling drama,
ATHERLEY COURT.
ATHERLEY COURT. ATHERLEY COURT.
With its superb cast and its most brilliant mountings. Next week, for the first time in America, the most powerful emotional drama, now running in Paris, adapted for this theatre, by Mr. N. Hart Jackson, and entitled
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.
The play will be produced with elegant scenery painted expressly for it by Mr. R. Marston, and with an extraordinary cast.

OLYMPIC. POPULAR PRICES.
Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinée.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS. BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the Beautiful Comic Spectacular Legend, entitled
Alhambra } Artistic Scenery. { Alhambra
Alhambra } Novel Mechanical Effects. { Alhambra
Alhambra } Magnificent Properties. { Alhambra
Lauri Pantomime Troupe. Kelly and Leon.
Famous Martens in the Cat Duet and Violin Solo.
Morris' Mystic Changes. 100 other Specialties.
Alhambra } Three Beautiful Ballets. { Alhambra
Alhambra } Gorgeous Costumes. Processions, Amazons, &c. { Alhambra
Admission, 50 cents. Family Circle, 25 cents.
Orchestra chairs, $1 50; secured balcony and parquet, $1.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
AFTERNOON AT 2. | EVENING AT 8.
Last times of MR. M. W. FISKE in John A. Mack's Sensational Drama of POISON. | First appearance of Mlle. MARIETTA RAVEL in her Sensational Drama of the WILD CAT.
FRIDAY, 24.—BENEFIT of MARIETTA RAVEL.
MONDAY, 27.—F. S. CHANFRAU in KIT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!!!
THE SUPERBLY brilliant BALLET SPECTACLE,
LEO AND LOTOS.
MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING, SCENERY, Costumes, Illuminations, Transformations, Varieties.
THE PERFECTION OF PAGEANTRY.
Every Evening at 7¾. SATURDAY Matinée at 1½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.
The festivity will eventuate at 8 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered at 9¾.
Genuine hit. Screams of laughter at
THAT PRACTICAL JOKE.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS
will give their
Last Concert
before leaving for Philadelphia,
at
Steinway Hall,
FRIDAY EVENING,
Jan. 24.
The Programme
will comprise the
Most Popular Songs.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Steinway Hall, Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, and at the rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 59 Reade-st.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
REV. GEO. MACDONALD
Will deliver his great lecture,
ROBERT BURNS,
on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21. Tickets, 50 cents and 75 cents, at the Hall and Schirmer's.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.
DR. CROSBY'S CHURCH, 4TH-AV. AND 22D-ST.
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 21.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Pond's, No. 39 Union-square; Gurley's, No. 312 4th-av., and door.

HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver his new lecture,
Steinway Hall TO-NIGHT.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR JANUARY.

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, during THIS MONTH. New seven-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for $275, cash. The CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Call and see them; prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated catalogues mailed.

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 155 4th-av.)

ST. THOMAS' CHOIR, GEO. WM. WARREN, Director.—Applications from those possessing good voices always acceptable. The best of educational advantages offered. Singing class every TUESDAY at 8 P. M. in the Music-room, (entrance on 53d st.) Circulars at the Church, and at Chickering's, No. 11 East 14th-st.

A PROFESSOR OF PIANO, FROM the Conservatoire of Paris, and his wife, an excellent musician, desire to find a respectable American family where piano and singing lessons could be taken as partial compensation for their board; references exchanged. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 5,091 Post-office.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 214 4th-av.—Thorough instruction in piano, vocal culture, reading music, violin, organ, harmony, languages, &c., (class or private lessons) $10 to $25 a course; open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

ORGANS FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE two bank church organ, two stops on the pedals, extended and reversed action; also, two small organs, suitable for church, Sabbath-school, or parlor. Inquire at the factory of L. U. STUART, No. 134 West 35th-st.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSE-WOOD PIANO for $125; iron frame; modern improvements; fully guaranteed; magnificent overstrung; carved legs; an immense sacrifice for cash. Goldsmith's Pianoforte Warerooms, No. 7 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, &c.; one second hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

THE NEW LOAN.

Views of Mr. Patterson, of Philadelphia, on Funding the Balance of the $500,000,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—On the 8th inst. Mr. Duncan, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New-York, and Mr. Joseph Patterson, of Philadelphia, responded to the invitation of the Committee on Ways and Means, asking them, as bankers not connected with the syndicate, to give their views in relation to the funding of the balance of the $500,000,000 loan.

Mr. Duncan having made his statement adversely to the proposed syndicate arrangement, the Chairman (addressing Mr. Patterson) said: Mr. Patterson, assuming that you understand the character of the proceedings by which $[illegible],000,000 of five per cent. bonds have been negotiated, we would like to inquire of you what your view of it is, and whether you can suggest any better way of proceeding with the balance of the five per cents. We would like information on these points: First, your view, under the existing law, as to the mode adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury. Of course we do not make this inquiry with a view of criticising the Secretary for what he has done, but in respect to the future; second, whether you can suggest any better method of proceeding at once, with the funding of the loan; and, third, whether in your opinion it is advisable to proceed at all; and, first, I would like to inquire what you think of the method adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury under the existing law.

Mr. Patterson—I think that the negotiation or funding of United States loans by the method referred to is exposed to some objections, as Mr. Duncan has just said. It tends to place the bonds with a more limited number of investors than had previously held them, and this, by reason of the special arrangement as to deferred payment, with a gain of interest to the subscribers or purchasers. Such inducements would naturally be offered to large capitalists and bankers, in preference to smaller investors or the public, and these would be taken not so much for permanent holding as for distribution to smaller investors, and with a view to a profit that way. I understand the conditions on which the loan referred to was placed in the market to have been these: That the Secretary first appointed numerous agents in this country and in Europe for the purpose of selling or funding the loan. The terms on which they were authorized to do this were the sale of the bonds at par for cash, gold, less one-fourth of one per cent. commission. At that time the existing five per cent. ten-forties were selling below par, and the sale of these new bonds, although having a longer time to run, was not very rapid. There was little or nothing done under that appointment. If that agency had been successful, it would have diffused the loan more generally among permanent holders than by the plan which was subsequently resorted to. The appointment of these agencies was recalled, and an arrangement made with the syndicate on these terms:

That the syndicate had the option to sell the new United States bonds at par for gold, and that the purchaser or subscriber to the loan would not be called on for payment until the expiration of ninety days, the interest running in the meantime on the bonds subscribed. The delivery of the bonds was not to be made until the bonds were paid for.

Mr. Boutwell—The first condition was that the syndicate was to subscribe ten millions of dollars in the month of September, and five millions for every month afterward until April. That much of it was not optional. Then as to the holding of the bonds we were to hold the bonds subscribed for, unless other Government bonds were substituted for them of equal value.

Mr. Patterson—The Government acted very wisely and with commendable caution in retaining the bonds until it received payment, or exchange of other United States bonds for them; but the application I wish to make of these facts is, that the terms made with the syndicate were more advantageous than those offered to the first-named agents, to the extent at least of one and one-quarter per cent. in gold, and while there is no proof that success would have attended the first method if it had been continued, it is not known that it would not, because the terms offered to the syndicate were different and more favorable, and a difference of one and a quarter of one per cent. may make that a marketable bond which otherwise would not be so.

It appears to me also that in the sale or exchange of United States bonds, it is better that the Government come as far as possible directly in contact with the people. That tends to popularize and diffuse the loan and attracts more general attention to it. I may say here that I think that the Secretary rendered the most efficient aid for the success of the syndicate negotiation, and that it was chiefly dependent on that and other action of the Department for its success, when he called in the matured six per cents, by giving the requisite three months' notice to pay. After that call was made, there was impending over the market a large amount of money seeking investment, and this stimulated the sale of the new bonds and aided in the funding.

The Chairman—Before passing to the other questions, I would like to make another inquiry, whether you approved by the first method adopted by the Secretary to negotiate these bonds, through agents of the Government, at the rate of a quarter of one per cent.?

Mr. Patterson—I did not intend to say, nor do I know that it would have been a success. I would not now approve that method of doing it.

The Chairman—Suppose that you had practical proof that you could negotiate in that way more than $65,000,000, would that modify your view of the method subsequently adopted?

Mr. Patterson—I think not. I would then have come to the conclusion that the market was not at that time in a condition to take the remaining bonds on the terms and price prescribed by law; and I would have waited until the market came to the required condition, or the law was modified.

The Chairman—If you have said all that you desire to say on the first point, I would like to inquire from you what alterations of existing law occur to you wise for this Committee to recommend, assuming that it is wise to negotiate a loan.

Mr. Patterson—Before you proposed the question I was about adding that large monied transactions of the Government, made through intermediate parties, not officially related to the Government, with great power to control the movements of large amounts of monied capital, however respectable or eminent such parties may be, are liable to this, with other objections; they have a powerful and predominant motive controlling them, which is to make that particular transaction a success and thereby promote the interests of such persons, and with the wide range of information as to locality of the bonds and of causes affecting foreign exchange and the movements of capital, they may be encouraged to make conditions favorable to the accomplishment of the main object, at the expense of great disturbances and variations of the gold and money markets, and affecting unfavorably the business of the country. I do not say that this is a necessary consequence of so great power given by the Government to parties outside of it, but I think it is, nevertheless, subject to that risk, and with the best intentions an error of judgment in the control of such large amounts of money or credit may produce consequences as unfavorable as any intentional mistake.

Mr. Kerr—I would like to ask you, in that connection, whether you think that the negotiation of the loan in London by the Syndicate had any effect in producing the late financial stringency that prevailed here?

Mr. Patterson—I am not aware that it had. The negotiation took the form naturally, (and as it would more certainly if the Treasury Department were to act directly with the holders,) of an exchange of bonds. While the parties who held the old bonds might not reinvest in the fives, they would sell or collect the called-in bonds, and the proceeds of the sale of five per cents would be applied to the purchase and payment of the old sixes. I do not see any necessity in exchange or funding of these bonds of any financial revulsion, if the operation is controlled by judicious and intelligent parties.

The Chairman—Assuming it to be the purpose of the Government to negotiate this loan on the best possible terms for the Government, consistent with its duty to the people, what alterations in the existing laws would you suggest?

Mr. Patterson—I do not know that I am thoroughly informed in regard to the requirements of the existing law on the subject.

The Chairman—Assuming that the syndicate operations were consistent with the existing law, what alteration in that method would you think it advisable for this Committee to recommend?

Mr. Patterson—I would make the law define more fully the power it gives. If it be in conformity with the existing law, then the law is not very precise in regard to the extent to which the Secretary may go, because the same authority which will give ninety days in which to pay for the subscribed bonds could as well, it seems to me, give six months, or a longer time.

Mr. Kerr—Where there is no limitation in the law?

Mr. Patterson—Where there is no limitation of the authority as to time.

The Chairman—What legislation would you recommend?

Mr. Patterson—That is a very large subject.

The Chairman—Our needs are large.

Mr. Patterson—And the credit of the Government is large, and its resources also. In every sense it is a large subject.

The Chairman—Taking all into consideration, we apply to those to whom we have a right to apply.

Mr. Patterson—I would express a very high estimate of the credit which this Government ought to have in view of its present condition, its population, and its present and future resources under the development of the increasing wealth of the country. We have exhibited to the world resources, and have paid taxes enormous in amount, with an alacrity that has attracted the attention of the civilized world, and has inspired confidence in us. I think that we have scarcely given our credit the position it should have commanded, for the reason that we have provided for a maturity of our bonds at our discretion at early date by the option we retained to pay them off. This is a form of bond, I believe, unknown in Europe except as presented in our bonds. They are accustomed to and prefer long bonds and that quality of long time permits a lower rate of interest. While it was a necessity that we should borrow at high rate of interest, during the war, the option to pay off turns out to be a valuable one, and we should not part with it lightly. We are now in a different position, and I do not see the advantage of any precipitate legislation in regard to it. I would recommend that legislation be applied to consolidate the various bonds, viz.: ten-forties, five-twenties, &c., by issuing bonds with uniform rate of interest, and due at a long time, forty or fifty years at a low rate of interest. The longer the time the lower would be the rate of interest, or, if consistent with the theory of our Government, I would issue interminable annuities, which does not necessarily mean interminable debt, for the Government could buy them at any time in the open market, and with such a declaration by the Government of its own estimate of its credit, capital would gravitate to these bonds. In selling bonds when that became necessary or expedient I would invite open and public competition for them, and fixing a minimum price would award the sale to the highest responsible bidders at or above the price fixed. In addition to this, I would, with the present and probable Treasury receipts, call in a few millions, not less than five millions monthly of the due bonds, so long as they cannot be bought at par in the market, and depend on the receipts of the Treasury or the sale of bonds if necessary to do this. I believe that in addition to the European market for our bonds, which will be enlarged if we make them long, there will be a large field for them in this country. There are questions pressing on the attention of Congress which are tending to great changes in our financial system. It appears to me that public sentiment in this country is tending toward a demand for a system of free banking under certain limitations and restrictions. Long bonds at low rates of interest would be used and held permanently in the organization of banks—I mean as a deposit to secure circulation—and this would absorb a large amount. They would be desirable for trust estates and trust companies and other uses. With long bonds at a low rate of interest, and the credit of the Government sustained, and the causes now operating in this country and Europe, their market would be as wide as civilization. For these reasons I do not see the necessity of pressing the conversion of the due six per cents. into ten year five per cents. alone at this time. Before the maturity of the new bonds, a condition of affairs may, and probably will, exist by which the debt could be funded at a much lower rate of interest, and if the refunding of the debt by means of a syndicate cost as much as the difference between five and six per cent. for two years, I would wait to take the chances of the next two years, and I think that the Government would gain by it.

The Chairman—Do you think it desirable, on any particular terms, to have a refunding of the debt at this time?

Mr. Patterson—If the purpose is not to include any part of the four and a half or four per cents in the negotiation, but to confine it to the five per cents alone, I should think that the saving of one per cent. per annum for a short time does not appear to be a sufficient motive for a surrender of the advantage of the probability of funding at a lower rate of interest before the maturity of the new bonds.

The Chairman—Taking everything into consideration, what would you suggest to the Committee as the best thing for it to recommend?

Mr. Patterson—Without repeating what I said before, I would recommend a consolidation of the debt into long bonds of uniform and low rate of interest, and open to public competition in their sale or exchange at the Treasury of the United States.

The Chairman—In the process of funding the debt, how much expenditure would you authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to make?

Mr. Patterson—I think that if the Treasury Department should do its business directly, a very small expenditure would be sufficient. With the wisdom and experience of the Secretary it would be well done, without the employment of intermediate agencies.

The Chairman—I did not inquire especially as to the intervention of agencies, but as to how much money you would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to expend in the operation?

Mr. Patterson—That I cannot answer. I would leave it to the Secretary's judgment as to the estimate of cost.

The Chairman—You mean so far as the present incumbent is concerned.

Mr. Patterson—I know no other.

The Chairman—Would you recommend the same discretion to be left to any incumbent of the Treasury Department?

Mr. Patterson—I do not mean to say that I would leave it without limitation as to expenditure.

The Chairman—What limitation would you make?

Mr. Patterson—I think that one-half of one per cent. would be sufficient. It is impossible to express an opinion with confidence as to the cost of working a department, the machinery of which I am not familiar with.

The Chairman—Do I understand you to say that your idea as to the best policy of the Government is not to press the funding of the debt, beyond what the Treasury Department itself can afford, by an expenditure not exceeding one-half of one per cent.

Mr. Patterson—It is impossible for me to estimate with precision what the cost will be, but I believe that will cover all the necessary expenditures. Such an arrangement would attract largely the confidence of the country in that method of doing business, and would attract the holders of bonds to direct correspondence with the Government. European banking-houses have agents or partners resident in New-York in almost daily correspondence. (Aside to Mr. Duncan.) Am I not correct, Mr. Duncan?

Mr. Duncan—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Patterson—Their correspondence is constant by means of mail or cable.

Mr. Duncan—By means of cable, almost entirely.

Mr. Patterson—And the money markets of London and New-York very near and in quick sympathy.

Mr. Kerr, (to Mr. Patterson)—I have listened with very great pleasure to what you have been saying, and there are one or two questions which have been suggested to my mind as you have been going along. Will you first state how, in your judgment, it would be practicable for this Government, in the matter of detail, to put this loan on the market, so as to bring it into some advantageous connection with the people, and with actual and permanent investors? You say this mode of Syndicate organization is calculated to remove the Government somewhat from sufficiently close relation with investors.

Mr. Patterson—The terms and conditions made with the syndicate were not known to the general public at the time the negotiation was made; I do not suppose that those who desired to be investors in United States bonds were advised extensively or generally that they could buy new five per cents or convert old bonds into them with the advantage three months' interest, and that information being confined to a limited number, the market of course was limited so far as the terms made the market.

The Chairman—If that matter had been known entirely, would it not have affected the success of the operation?

Mr. Patterson—I am of opinion that it would have affected it seriously. It was because large buyers supposed they were getting the bonds at less than their value at the time that the sales were made, and hence it was not in its proper sense a popular loan.

Mr. Kerr—Then it is correctly inferred from what you have said that you think the Government should effect this loan directly through its own officers, opening its policy to the whole world, so that all people should see its entire practical working.

Mr. Patterson—I think it would be more consistent with the dignity as well as with the interest of the country to do so. I am not prepared to say that I believe that large transactions would immediately follow. I do not think that any loss would be sustained if they do not. I think that the condition of things now developing in Europe will attract attention to our country more and more, and that our credit will be rising there.

The Chairman—Do you think, now that all the conditions of the syndicate are known, that the operations could be repeated, even with the help of the Rothschilds?

Mr. Patterson—Yes, Sir; to sell five per cents only, and under similar arrangements as to payments.

Mr. Kelley—You made a point that the offer to the home market preceding the syndicate arrangement did not involve the three months' interest. Do you suppose that if the option was given to our banks and our citizens, with that element distinctly announced, any considerable home market could now be found for our five per cent. bonds?

Mr. Patterson—The movements of money affairs are sometimes very uncertain and eccentric, and we are affected by conditions and relations which you must necessarily take into consideration in order to pronounce an opinion that is at all reliable. You are speaking now of the existing banks.

Mr. Kelley—Yes. Submitting to the American people the option to take this loan, and making it clear to their minds that they too shall have the three months' interest at the rate of five per cent. There is a proportion of our home market that might take advantage of such a proposition, I mean the banks.

Mr. Patterson—Not the existing banks, for they have more profitable uses for their money, and deferred payment would not present as strong an inducement to small investors as to large banking-houses, as it is generally money on hand the former wish to invest, but if the inducement of a reduced price for the bonds equal to the value of the interest, say for ninety days, was offered, they would understand it better, and it would be more attractive. I think that there is no necessity to press the loan now, nor would I limit the market to this country. The indications are everywhere that the credit of our Government is rising all over the world, and we should take the best advantage of it.

Mr. Beck—Tell us how far you think, were we to allow free banking in this country, the bonds of the United States would be taken up in that way—the five per cent. or four per cent. bonds.

Mr. Patterson—I think it would be unsafe to authorize free banking unless under certain limitations and restrictions connected with it. But if you establish a system of free banking requiring the deposit of United States bonds to secure circulation at low rates of interest, certainly less than five per cent., and with long time to run, guarded by a strict system of redemption, in the Eastern cities, (which I think would be essential,) you would have banks organized just as the necessities or convenience of certain localities required them, and not much more than that, because they would have no great inducement, in the low rates of interest merely, to make profit from circulation, and while it is impossible to state what amount of bonds would be taken, it would be to an amount that would affect the market price beneficially, and largely support them. I think, also, that existing banks might, without injustice, be put in the position in which they would see it to be to their advantage to take low-interest bonds at a long time. There would be a permanent resting-place for a large part of the debt.

The Chairman—What do you think of providing by law that existing bankers shall exchange their present security for lower interest securities?

Mr. Patterson—A compulsion to do so before the maturity of the bonds they now hold would involve an injustice to the banks, unless it was accompanied by an exoneration from existing burdens that would compensate for it.

The Chairman—Is there anything to be gained by the Government by that operation?

Mr. Patterson—No, if the relief granted is equal to the interest reduced. It might accustom the people to the idea of lower rates of interest.

Mr. Burchard—You suggested that there is no limit under the existing law as to what may be allowed in the way of commission?

Mr. Patterson—I said that the authority under existing law, which could defer payment without interest for three months, might be applied to do so for a longer time.

Mr. Burchard—And in that way the Government could pay indirectly a large amount of commission, could it not?

Mr. Patterson—Certainly. Whether in the form of commission or not, it would be a large gain to the purchaser of the bond, and a corresponding loss to the seller.

Mr. Burchard—Do you think it desirable that that authority should be limited?

Mr. Patterson—Yes, Sir. It is an unusual and objectionable method of selling United States bonds. I know that a necessity for it is said to exist in the requirement of ninety days notice to pay off the matured six per cents; but that difficulty, if it be one, might be met in some other way by commencing interest from the date of payment or exchange. It is an indirect method of giving to the purchaser an advantage which does not appear on the face of the transaction.

Mr. Burchard—It worked no disturbance to the business of the country?

Mr. Patterson—I do not see how that affects the question under consideration.

Mr. Burchard—Is it not as advantageous to pay the commission directly, in that mode, as to pay a direct commission?

Mr. Patterson—It is apparently, as a mere question of cost, more advantageous to the Government to pay it indirectly, because in the one case it would be an actual payment of money out of the Treasury, and in the other case it would be only the use without interest of the money of the Government, which might afterwards not be used, and, therefore, it does not so apparently involve a loss to the Government, as the payment of a commission of equivalent value would, but that view does not present the objections to it.

Mr. Burchard—You believe it desirable to leave unlimited the length of time that the money can remain on deposit—the length of time for which the agreement can run?

Mr. Patterson—No, Sir. I think that it would not be safe or proper to do that.

Mr. Burchard—There is no loss in allowing it to remain ninety days?

Mr. Patterson—It was the use of the money for ninety days or longer by the purchaser that gave him an advantage, and if it was nothing more, it was a loan of money by the Government for that time without interest, the Government at the same time paying interest thereon.

Mr. Burchard—In that operation, was capital brought to this country in exchange for bonds, or was there an exchange of bonds abroad, six per cents for five per cents?

Mr. Patterson—I have no knowledge of that further than what any other citizen could obtain. I was not in the operation.

Mr. Burchard—Is your hypothesis of the future based on the idea that there will be a bringing of capital to the country in exchange of bonds; or will it be a simple exchange of bonds?

Mr. Patterson—I suppose that substantially it will be, or could be, made largely a simple exchange of bonds. It would naturally take that course, and, I think, all connected with it would endeavor to produce that result.

Mr. Burchard—Are there not as many six per cent. bonds held abroad as are proposed to be negotiated by this syndicate?

Mr. Patterson—I think that there are.

Mr. Burchard—Would it not be an advantage to our people to induce an exchange of these six per cents. into five per cents?

Mr. Patterson—Yes, provided we cannot exchange them on any better terms to the Government now or soon.

Mr. Burchard—Your proposition is to have these bonds taken in this country?

Mr. Patterson—Not to limit them to this country, but the more that are kept here the better. I would make bonds at a lower rate of interest, certainly less than five per cent., and to run for a fixed, absolute time. Permit me to present an illustration of the advantage of long time bonds in commanding higher prices. The currency bonds of the Government are now selling, both principal and interest—(aside to Mr. Boutwell)—Is it not so?

Mr. Boutwell—Yes; both.

Mr. Patterson—They are now selling at 113, at which rate the holder receives about five per cent. in currency. (To Mr. Duncan)—Am I correct in my calculation?

Mr. Duncan—A little more than five per cent.; five and a fraction.

Mr. Patterson—Not so much as five and one-eighth currency. The explanation of it is, probably, that these bonds have twenty-five years to run.

The Chairman—Please to state that again.

Mr. Patterson—The United States six per cent. currency bonds having twenty-five years to run, are now selling at 113, a price which does not pay the holder quite five and one-eighth per cent. interest in currency.

Mr. Beck—Are many of them offered for sale?

Mr. Patterson—They are being bought and sold every day.

Mr. Boutwell—The length of time that these bonds have to run has certainly some effect upon the price, but is not the high price of them chiefly due to the fact that there is a general expectation that before these bonds mature, currency will be as good as gold?

Mr. Patterson—I do not think that enters largely into it. The advantage of long time, of having a place for investments of trust funds for estates, is very great. I think it shows that we are selling our bonds at lower prices on account of the form in which they are issued, with options at short time.

Mr. Kerr—Carrying your mind back to the suggestion about free banking, I would like to know whether, in your judgment, that system of free banking should divorce the present connection between the banks and business of credit currency making, or whether the banks should be allowed to have a currency issued on the deposit of bonds.

Mr. Patterson—They should be allowed to have a currency by deposit of United States bonds. Without that privilege of circulation there would be no inducement to organize banks under the National law, but when organized they would be under the State laws. There are State banks now in existence in many of the States.

Mr. Duncan—Free banking, as I understand it, is the adoption of the system formerly pursued in the State of New-York, which allowed any bank to obtain circulation to any extent for which it chose to deposit acceptable security with the Government, and to conduct the rest of its business at its peril.

Mr. Patterson—I was only suggesting that it would extend the market for United States bonds. Of course, a free banking system would require certain restrictions to make it useful and safe to the people. I think that a very low rate of interest on bonds would have a restraining and conservative influence, and banks would not be organized to any great extent beyond the necessities or convenience of the public. A strict system of redemption in the Eastern cities would be absolutely essential in view of a return to a specie standard, which should ever be kept in view as a commercial and financial necessity.

Propositions to the Secretary of the Treasury From Two Distinct Syndicates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—The propositions made to Secretary Boutwell yesterday were from two distinct Syndicates—one by L. P. Morton, representing Morton, Bliss & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New-York; Baring Bros. & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., and Morton, Rose & Co., of London, for either $100,000,000, or all of the remaining $300,000,000 of five per cent. bonds. The other proposition was by Jay Cooke & Co., who are reported to be associated with the Rothschilds, for $100,000,000. The Secretary reserved a definite decision until after a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee, called for Tuesday next, when the subject will come up for final action.

Condition of Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch.

Ex-Mayor Martin Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, was better on Saturday, and was able to sit up at noon and write; and, later in the day, to converse freely with those about him. A TIMES' reporter visited Dr. Schapps, the medical attendant, at night, who said that the condition of his patient had improved. He entertained, however, very little hope of his recovery. He rested well Saturday night, and appeared quite comfortable throughout Sunday, although the members of his family were still despondent, and in hourly expectation of his death. An eruption, which the physicians pronounce to be of an erysipelitic character, has appeared on the patient's face, and slight hopes are entertained that this would work a favorable change in his condition. At a late hour last night no change in his condition had been reported.

THE BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Objections Thereto Answered by Rev. D. McAllister.

Last night Rev. D. McAllister delivered a lecture at the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, by request of the members. The subject was "The Bible in Public Schools; the Objections to Its Use Answered." The reverend gentleman stated that he had given much attention to the arguments brought to bear against the Bible being used in the public schools, and he had come to the conclusion that it ought to be used, for the simple reason that the statute, which had been passed in 1844, ordering its use in schools, had never been repealed. It had been argued by the opponents of the Bible that the State had nothing to do with religion at all. He contended, however, that it had all to do with it, as the State was bound to educate her people. If the theory be advanced that the Bible could not be ordered and used in public schools, then the State might do away with all pretension to religion. The Bible had been used in the Courts of justice—in all benevolent institutions, in the army, the navy, prisons, in the halls of Congress, and military schools, but if it was wrong to use it in schools then it was out of place in the departments named.

The decision rendered by Hon. Mr. Weaver, Superintendent of Public Instruction, in which he declares that the State has nothing whatever to do with the religious training of the young, is entirely wrong, and if allowed to pass unobserved, or acted upon, the most grievous injury will be done to the rising generation. The State had undertaken to educate children in schools, and it must do so, not only by developing and cultivating the intellectual faculties, but good moral principles also, and this would have to be done by the aid of the Bible and Christian religion.

Since the time free schools had been established, religious instruction always formed one of the most important principles of education. It had been stated by a number of the opponents that an effort was being made to bind the Church and State together, and for this purpose the Bible had been used as an instrument to carry out this intention. This, Mr. McAllister denied, and said, that so far as he knew, no one had attempted to effect such an arrangement. The rights of society and of the nation could not, and must not, be passed over for the sake of granting individual requests. People seemed to regard their wants of more importance than the nation's rights, and were willing to crush out civil and religious liberty.

Dr. Lieber had stated that full liberty consisted in the guarantee which insured the people of this country principles most favorable to a manly independence and ungrudged enjoyment of individual humanity. He was of opinion that true liberty, while she guarded individual rights on the one hand, would never leave unprotected on the other the rights due to society or the nation.

The gentleman concluded by pointing out the inconsistency in expelling the Bible from schools for the sake of conforming to individual opinion or supposed rights, and hoped that every effort would be made to set aside Mr. Weaver's decision, as it was palpably wrong and unjust. A crisis was inevitable, and this much-vexed question must be pressed to a definite settlement.

Henry Ward Beecher on Religion, Not Bondage, but Liberty and Vanity.

Mr. Beecher preached yesterday morning from the text "Henceforth I call you not servants, * * * but I have called you friends." In the course of a very eloquent sermon, Mr. Beecher dispelled some of the popular delusions concerning religion. Religion—he did not like the word, which meant originally to bind—Christianity, he said, is not bondage, it is liberty in the largest sense; it is not a setting aside of law, but an obedience to the law. There is an impression that members of Christian churches are brought into a condition of servitude, and that they join church as men become soldiers, only when very hard pressed; or as a kind of spiritual life insurance. There is even an impression that religion is a necessary evil; that taking up the cross means becoming a sort of slave; that a glorious good fellow is spoiled by joining the church, and made severe and long-visaged; that liberty must be enjoyed by stealth, with a penance afterward; that men when they become old reluctantly join the church to save their souls, as they would remove into a miserable hut after living all their lives in a palace. The Bible, he said, is really the portal of the temple of liberty; obeying its precepts is not bondage, but the brightest, fullest liberty. Liberty is that condition in which men are when they understand and obey the laws which God has laid down, and he is most free who knows God's law best, just as he is larger and nobler. To illustrate, Mr. Beecher referred to physical laws at length. The workman frets and worries and is awkward when the tools are first put into his hands, and it is constraint to him to work; but after he has mastered the laws of his art they become his servants. The awkward fencer strains and sweats to balance himself and to ward off a blow, but the graceful master, by an easy turn of his hand, sends his weapon flying from his grasp. This perfection is accomplished only by a thorough obedience, on his part, by first subduing himself completely and wholly to the rules of his art. This law runs through man's whole nature, just as the whole universe is governed by the same laws. The moment a man learns to do, it is easy. Liberty is obedience to law, and we can learn to love obedience to the laws of God as we do to conform to physical laws. Where the spirit of the Lord is there is liberty; but liberty is not the expression of waywardness and caprice; not license to be wicked, but the love of God's law as expressed by the psalmist.

Mr. Beecher preached in the evening, on the subject of the corruption which springs from a desire to be praised. Vanity, Mr. Beecher says, is a prominent characteristic of the people of this country. The first question we ask a distinguished foreigner who may visit us is, "What do you think of the American people—of their institutions?" A love of admiration had entered into literature and art, and always with enfeebling results. It was seen in the architecture of the long rows of buildings in New-York, and especially in our homes, which, both inside and out, seemed to be nothing but an exclamation point—admiration. Its influence was seen in the desire young couples felt to make a show when they got married. They could not afford to keep house and do it, so they went to board. Why did they not begin at the bottom, seem to be what they were, and work their way up? Mr. Beecher referred to the first two years of his own married life in Indiana, which he began by hiring two rooms, and putting in them second-hand furniture; when even the coat he wore was second-hand. He urged his hearers to be manly, honest, sincere; to be under all circumstances just what they seemed to be. Scattered through his discourse were other illustrations from every-day experience, which repeatedly provoked the audience to irrepressible laughter.

A German Play Stopped by the Police.

A new German play, entitled "Secrets of New-York, or the Jesuits in America," was announced to be performed for the first time last evening at the Stadt Theatre, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery. The play, it is stated, was written in opposition to the Jesuits and their influence in this country, and is said to abound in attacks upon the order and its principles. Among the numerous *dramatis personæ* announced on the play-bills appear three characters, viz.: *Father Josephus, Father Hyacinthe*, and *Father Ignatius*, of the "Holy Order of Jesus," and the object of the play was to hold these characters up to the ridicule and reprobation of the audience as representative of the Jesuits in America. The announcement of this performance caused great indignation among the German Catholic priests in this City, particularly among those who are members of the Jesuit Society, and they determined to make an effort to prevent the production of the obnoxious play. With this object in view several of the priests connected with the Catholic Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, in Third-street, which is in charge of the Redemptorist Fathers, called on Capt. Ward, of the Tenth Precinct, at the Station-house in Eldridge-street, yesterday afternoon, and protested most emphatically against the production of the play, as it was calculated and intended to cast ridicule upon them and their faith. The priests stated to the Captain that there are among the Redemptorist Fathers three priests known in the Church as Fathers Josephus, Hyacynth, and Ignatius, and the play was intended to caricature these reverend gentlemen. They, therefore, invoked the aid of the Police to prevent the representation, which they said would undoubtedly give rise to serious trouble, and also as it was a violation of the statute to permit a dramatic performance on Sunday. Capt. Ward acquiesced in the views as expressed by the priests, and concluded to prevent the production of the play, and the priests left perfectly satisfied at the successful result of their mission. Capt. Ward thereupon sent for the manager of the Stadt Theatre, and informed him that he would not be allowed to produce the play. The manager protested against being interfered with, but when informed that the Police would stop the play at all hazards, consented to desist from producing it.

At 8 o'clock the Stadt Theatre was filled to its utmost capacity with a very respectable audience, numbering about 2,000 persons, a great many of them being ladies. The evening's performance commenced with a concert, and at its conclusion the manager came forward and stated that the play which had been announced as the principal attraction of the evening, would not be performed, owing to the interference of the Police, and added that those who were present could either have their money returned, or would be furnished with tickets for this evening, when the play would be positively produced. At this announcement about 600 persons left the theatre. Sergt. Cowles, of the Tenth Precinct, with five patrolmen, were present at the theatre to preserve order, but their services were not called into requisition, as everything passed off in a quiet and orderly manner.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We are indebted to Purser Burke, of the steam-ship City of Havana, for the prompt delivery at this office of our Cuban mail package.

At 10 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred on the top floor of No. 84 Canal-street, occupied by August Wunderling, causing $100 damage to building and furniture.

At 8½ o'clock, last evening, a fire occurred in a one-story frame dwelling at Seventy-first-street and First-avenue, owned and occupied by Peter Diker, causing a loss of $350 on the house and furniture.

The Cologne Carnival Association gave a soirée at its rooms, No. 9 Second-avenue, last night. A donation from prominent merchants of Cologne, consisting of a silver goblet and 1,500 thalers in cash, was received.

Justice Coulter, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, committed for trial Robert Goff, an ex-convict, on a charge of stealing a horse, of the value of $400, belonging to Mr. Jas. Scott, of No. 928 Third-avenue. Goff had been commissioned to sell the horse.

Mr. George Mackenzie, the agent of the French line of steamers, is reported as lying dangerously ill at his residence in this City. His complaint is said to be congestion of the kidneys. A consultation of physicians has been held and his recovery pronounced very doubtful.

The German Free School of Fourth-street celebrated its fourteenth anniversary at Concordia Hall, in Avenue A, last night. A variety of social entertainments, exercises, and recitations by the pupils of the school, vocal and instrumental music and addresses, attracted a large attendance.

The First Assembly District German Reform organization last evening elected G. Rauch, President; Vice-President, Hermann Schmidt; Secretary, Henry Arthkamp; Treasurer, Ignatz Kuntz; Delegates to the Central Organization, G. Rauch, H. Schmidt, Aug. Welp, Franz Hoffmann, and Sebastian Kohlhepp.

Last evening, Wm. Harrison, aged thirty-eight, of No. 408 Madison-street, and James Davis, aged forty, of No. 26 Lewis-street, while intoxicated, drove over the embankment at One Hundred and Fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, and were both thrown from the wagon. Harrison was seriously and Davis slightly injured.

Last night the German Reform organization for the Eleventh Assembly District elected Adam Rhein, President; Vice-President, P. W. Moeller; Secretary, Jacob Schoenhof; Treasurer, Sol. Bandmann; delegates to the Central Organization—Oswald Ottendorfer, Christian Schwartzwaelder, Jacob Schoenhoff, Adam Rhein, Herman Otto, Jacob Gloeckner, Peter Schulzhar, E. G. Moeller, Sol. Bandmann, Frank Thielmann, Leopold Leisersohn, John Ernst.

BROOKLYN.

A mad dog was killed yesterday by a policeman at the corner of New-York-avenue and Baltic-street.

The body of a newly-born male infant was found yesterday morning in Spencer's coal-yard, Third-avenue, between Baltic and Warren streets.

Walking has been rendered extremely perilous during the past two days by the icy condition of the sidewalks. A number of severe accidents, from this cause, have been reported, though none of a serious character.

Rev. J. C. French, who last year spent several months in California, will this evening commence the delivery of a course of lectures in Rev. Dr. Scudder's church, the material for which was gathered during his sojourn on the Pacific Coast.

Minnie Corbin, thirty-two years of age, was arrested yesterday morning for stealing a quantity of wearing apparel valued at $42, from Sarah Boyd, of No. 153 Fourth-street. She had pawned the clothes, and the tickets were found in her possession.

George H. Porter, twenty-seven years of age, clerk, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of obtaining $130 worth of jewelry and silver ware by false representations, from John N. Sawyer, of No. 355 Fulton-street. He was committed for examination today.

Hurlbut & Livingston's sugar refinery, corner of Furman and Joralemon streets, was entered by thieves, some time early yesterday morning, and a barrel of sugar was taken out to be carried away, but the thieves, becoming alarmed, fled, leaving their booty behind them.

The police of the Fourth Precinct, on Saturday, arrested Peter Williams, a policy-dealer, at No. 495 Hudson-avenue. Conrad Spittle and an aged woman named Ostrander were detained as witnesses. Williams was released on his recognizance to appear for examination on the 20th inst.

Joseph Bliss, aged twenty-nine years, was caught in the act of selling policy slips at No. 102 Pineapple-street, on Saturday, and was arrested. John Heeney (white) and John Holley (colored) were also arrested and detained as witnesses. The books of the concern were seized by the police.

The following arrests of liquor-dealers were made by the Police yesterday for violation of the Excise Law: Conrad Shirleh, corner of Eighteenth-street and Fifth-avenue; Felix Burns, No. 112 Hamilton-avenue; and Patrick Murtha, corner of Seventeenth-street and Third-avenue; Erhardt Hinimer, bar-tender for Adam Schmidt, No. 497 Myrtle-avenue; and Edward Otterson, corner of Portland-avenue and Auburn-place.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. Clock, keeper of Fire Island Light-house, has resigned.

The Swedenborgian Society, of Riverhead, will shortly erect a parsonage at a cost of $2,500.

The Methodist Episcopal Society, of Bayville, propose building a new church in the Spring.

The annual election of the Greenport Fire Department for Chief and Assistant Engineers, will occur to-morrow.

Residents of Blissville and Laurel Hill will petition the Legislature for an act authorizing the construction of a horse-railroad from the Thirty-fourth-street ferry landing, Hunter's Point, through the former place and by Calvary Cemetery to Laurel Hill.

The heavy rain of Friday caused a great rise in the upper part of Dutch Kill Creek, and the culvert under the Flushing Railroad, being too small to carry off the water, it rose rapidly and inundated the barn of Patrick McCormack, and nearly drowned a large number of his swine and calves. Their injuries were of such a nature that he was forced to butcher them. He will sue the Railroad Company for damages.

STATEN ISLAND.

Nightly revival prayer-meetings are being held in the Kingsley Methodist Church, Stapleton, Rev. Mr. Cowans, the pastor, conducting the services.

Coroner Tappan was notified yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of Mrs. Catherine Ganaboence, who died suddenly at Port Richmond. A verdict of congestion of the lungs was rendered.

Margaret Decker, seventy-five years of age, who lived alone at Long Neck, while lighting her fire on Tuesday morning last, ignited her clothes and was so severely burned that she died the same day.

NEW-JERSEY.

The funeral of John G. Wanters, an eminent Mason, took place from his late residence on Bergen-avenue, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. Representatives from several lodges in the State were present, and the body was interred in the New-York Bay Cemetery with all the honors of the Order.

The forty-three barrels of whisky seized at the Northern depot in Jersey City on Saturday were turned over to Marshal Bailey by Collector Darling. The consignee is S. Shieir, No. 205 West Nineteenth-street, New-York. A plan to draw off the whisky and substitute water was proposed, but Marshal Bailey frustrated it.

James Andrews and John Duncan were seriously injured in Harrison, Saturday night, by falling on the ice. Andrews' head struck on the curb-stone, and he was rendered insensible, and his right arm was broken in two places. Up to last evening he had not recovered his consciousness, and it was feared he could not recover. Duncan's arm was broken, but he was not otherwise seriously hurt.

The Will of S. N. Pike—Its Distribution, Bequests, &c.

The will of the late S. N. Pike, of New-York, the builder of the Grand Opera-house here, and the opera-house in Cincinnati bearing his name, was recently filed for probate at the office of Surrogate Hutchings. The estate of the deceased is valued at $3,000,000, the amount sworn to in the petition for probate being $2,500,000. The property consists mainly of real estate located in Ohio and this City, and by the will, after providing liberally for the widow, it is devised in trust to be divided equally between four surviving children, one son and three daughters, two of whom are minors. The only bequests made are $1,000 a year for life to a brother, S. M. Pike, and a debt of $1,300 to another brother, Henry Pike. The executors named in the instrument are Samuel Craighead, of Dayton, Ohio; Emanuel J. Miller, of Cincinnati; Joseph Tilney, of New-York, and William R. Williamson, of Cincinnati. The subscribing witnesses are W. G. Gholson and Charles W. Spooner, and, as a curious fact, it may be stated that their names are simply inscribed as witnesses, with no place of residence stated, as required by law in this State. The will was made in Cincinnati, Oct. 12, 1866, and is simply drawn, being written on a plain sheet of foolscap paper on three sides. No seal is affixed after the testator's name, but the letters L. S. are placed after it in ink. The return day for the probate of the paper was Saturday last, but owing to the fact that one of the witnesses has died since its execution, and the other is at present in Europe, where a commission will be sent to take his deposition, some delay will necessarily ensue before the will will be admitted to proof and record.

A Gambling Den Broken Up.

A colored man named Joshua Holder made a complaint to Capt. McCullough, of the Eighth Precinct, on Saturday night, that he had been cheated out of $5 at the game of black and red in the gambling-house No. 231 South Fifth-avenue. Sergt. Rork and a force of officers made a descent on the house and captured the proprietors with four others, all engaged in gambling. The parties were brought before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. The owners, William Moore, No. 321 Hudson-street, and James King, No. 8 Sullivan-street, were held to answer in $500 bail each, the others being discharged with a reprimand.

Personal.

William A. Pile, United States Minister to Venezuela, Hon. S. S. Young, of Washington, and S. K. McIlhenny, of Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Baron Brin, of the French Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gen. James A. Hall, of Maine, and Hon. Timothy Davis, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Pay-master W. W. Williams, of the United States Navy, and Capt. W. S. Marshall, of the United States Engineers, are at the Hoffman House.

Commander W. H. Downs, of the United States Navy, Capt. C. E. Draper, of the United States Army, and Judge S. Danforth, of Plymouth, Mass., are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Col. Jonas H. French, of Boston, Perrie Lacoste, of Havana, and J. D. De Russey, of the United States Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

Congressman William Williams, of Buffalo, and Hon. E. H. Rollins, of New-Hampshire, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Secretary Delano in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Republican, Jan. 15.

On the steam-ship Yazoo, which reached this port yesterday, Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, and ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, with their families, were passengers. They are at the St. Charles Hotel, where they will remain until to-morrow morning only, unless they shall conclude to accept an invitation which has been given by our great steam-plow farmer, Hon. Effingham Lawrence, to visit his Magnolia plantation today, in which case they will remain another day.

It is seldom a Cabinet officer visits New-Orleans, and it is to be hoped Secretary Delano will remain long enough to ascertain the true condition of Louisiana, agriculturally—by visiting the plantation of one who, like himself, is an extensive farmer—as well as politically, and particularly the views of the people of this sugar-growing State upon the recent stand the Administration has taken on the Cuban question. Numbers of our leading citizens called and paid their respects to Mr. Delano last evening, and found him improved in health by his short visit to Cuba, the ostensible object, at least, of his Winter voyage to that sunny, but disturbed and unhappy island.

He speaks very favorably of the present Captain-General, Cevallos, who is probably a great improvement on De Rodas and Valmaseda, under the latter of whom the most unparalleled brutality was permitted, both by him and his superiors. He, as a matter of course, also praises the beauty and richness of the island. But all who know Mr. Delano's course and character as a free-soiler, will not need to ask what are his views of Cuban slavery and coolie traffic. He must, more than ever, after having visited Cuba, join with that great Spanish Republican Castelar, who spoke for the minority in the Cortes, saying: "It wishes the chains of the slave to be broken, so that we may not be a monstrous exception amid the nations of the world."

A Railroad Stealing a March on the City of Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan 19.—A petition, signed by about 200 citizens, was presented to the City Council last week, praying that the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad be restrained from laying their track on Commercial-avenue below Twentieth-street. The officers of the railroad, fearing an injunction, at 1 o'clock this morning commenced to extend their track to Sixth-street, finishing the work before dark this evening. The distance was about one mile.

[Advertisement.]
"DIGESTION."—"Cod Liver Oil invigorates the digestion," and improves the character of the blood. HAZARD & CASWELL's is perfectly pure and palatable.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of Havana, from Havana—Hon. W. A. Pile, Chas. T. Seymour, Samuel Lewis, Miss Ida Vincent, Pedro Lacoste, Pedro Lacoste, Jr., Luis Tonarelli, George S. Pierce, Benigna Sandoval.

In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Mr. Doherty, Mr. R. Fox, H. Paine, J. Morton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
Sun rises.....7:19 | Sun sets.....5:04 | Moon rises..11:49
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12:02 | Gov. Island.12:51 | Hell Gate...2:03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Jan. 19.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Havana, Deaken, Havana Jan. 14, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Experienced strong N. E. and easterly gales to Hatteras; from thence light S. and S. W. winds, rain, and fog. Jan. 18, 9 A. M., lat. 37 40, lon. 74 30, spoke bark Thomas Hayne, (Span.,) from Havana, for New-York.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston, S. C., Jan. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Ormesby, (Br.,) Kirton, Glasgow Dec. 28, with mdse., &c., to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.—vessel to Wm. Nelson, Jr.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Bragg, London Dec. 31, via Havre Jan. 3, with mdse. and 139 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Geo. Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, Jan. 11, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Morehead City, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Jan. 16, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Ship Edith, Goff, Liverpool, Nov. 11, with mdse. to Geo. Howes & Co. Had a fine run down Channel to the lon. of 26 W., when we took a succession of heavy gales from the westward. Nov. 28, in the Channel fell in with the British bark Oriental, waterlogged and fast breaking up. After laying by 36 hours succeeded in rescuing the crew of fifteen persons; lost a life-boat, having got stove alongside; landed the crew in the Channel; Jan. 2d, lat. 27 34, lon. 39 44, communicated with ship Forward Ho, 9 ds. out from New-York bound for Melbourne; he very kindly supplied us with breadstuffs.

Bark Volant, Woodman, Galveston Dec. 24, with hides, &c., to Benner & Pinkney. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Alsen, (Ger.,) Koersthold, Liverpool 60 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinsons.

Bark Randolph, (of Arbroath,) Easson, Pernambuco 28 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.

Brig Amanda, (Ger.,) Haack, Guayaquil 106 ds., with cacao, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Dec. 29, lat. 2 34 N., lon. 38 20 W., spoke brig Rosaris, (Br.,) from Santos, for Hampton Roads. Jan. 3, John Landstrom, a native of Sweden, died of consumption.

Brig Hiterdalen, (Nor.,) Sorensen, Grand Turk, T. I., 9 ds., with salt to Russell, Howes & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Had moderate weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras. Brought the mate and second mate of the bark Marquis of Lorne, of and from Sidney, C. B., which vessel was wrecked on East Key on the night of Jan. 3; all hands saved; the vessel a total wreck. Left Capt. Karr and remainder of the crew at Grand Turk waiting for a passage.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and 5 ds. from Bermuda, in ballast, with 4 passengers to Duncan McColl. Sld. in co. with bark Eliza Barss.

Brig Shannon, (of Millbridge,) Sawyer, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Ellen F., (of Picton, N. S.,) Foote, Arecibo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to Hicks & Tabing—vessel to master.

Brig Maurice, (of Bangor,) Bartlett, Fortune Island 9 ds., with salt to R. Murray, Jr.—vessel to R. B. Buck & Co. Bark Gazelle sailed Jan. 7 for New-York.

Brig Pronto, (Span.,) Echeverria, Havana 15 ds., in ballast to Latasa & Co.

Schr. Daybreak, Blake, Minititlan 33 ds., with cedar to J. O. Ward—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Left in port brig Leonard Myers, ldg. for New-York.

Schr. Eothen, Brandtberg, Aux Cayes 19 ds., with logwood and coffee to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co.

Schr. Mary S. Lunt, (of Grenada,) Horton, St. Thomas 11 ds., with logwood and old iron to Reeves, Osborn & Co.

Schr. L. F. Warren, Johnson, Demarara 17 ds., with sugar to J. Leycraft & Co.—vessel to master. Jan. 15, lat. 33 40, lon. 74, spoke brig Lima from Demerara, for New-York.

Schr. C. W. Clark, (of Provincetown,) Cross, Para 22 ds., with rubber, &c., to Burdett & Pond—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Marguerite, (Fr.,) Olivier, St. Pierre, Mart., 16 ds., with sugar to H. A. Swan & Son.

Schr. M. E. Nason, (of Provincetown,) Dawlin, St. Kitts, via Ragged Island, 11 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinsons.

Schr. Louis Walsh, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Venus, Wheeler, New-Haven.

SAILED—Steam-ships Smidt, for Bremen; Celtic and City of Washington, for Liverpool; St. Thomas, for Port-au-Prince, &c.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 18.—Arr. steamer Oriental, from Savannah.

In the bay—Ship Calcutta, (Br.,) from Calcutta. This is the vessel that was off Plymouth on Saturday, apparently not knowing her position. The steamer Charles Pearson went down to her, but the Captain declined assistance, saying that he knew where he was and could bring his vessel in unaided.

The bark Ethan Allen, before reported ashore on Hedge Fence, has been got off, and taken into Vineyard Haven, having sustained no damage.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 18.—Arr. steamer Jas. Adger, from New-York; schr. George Washington, from the West Indies.

Steamer Meredith, hence for Boston, put back with steam-pipe broken.

Sld. steamer Francis, from New-Orleans, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 18.—Arr. steamer Virgo, from New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 16.—Sld. schr. H. Means.

17th—Arr. schrs. R. F. Farnham, from Jacksonville for Boston; Freddie Walter, Virginia, for Boston; Antelope, (Br.,) New-York, for Halifax, N. S.; bark Walter, Charleston, for Boston. No vessels sld.

Disaster.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 17.—Bark Ethan Allen, from Fayal, 28 ds., of and for Boston, came into Vineyard Sound yesterday, from the eastward, during thick weather, and struck on the "Hedge-fence" shoal about noon. She wanted no assistance.

Jan. 18—10 A. M.—Bark Ethan Allen [illegible] on the "Hedge-fence." It is supposed she is throwing over her cargo, as several boxes of oranges have drifted ashore marked "Ethan Allen."

Wind—E. N. E., blowing fresh; rainy.

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,

INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THEIR FACILITIES FOR REPAIRING AND REFINISHING WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

STONES RESET, WATCHES RECASED, WARE REPLATED, SILVER-WARE REFINISHED LIKE NEW; BRONZES REBRONZED, RARE AND VALUABLE ARTICLES REPAIRED WITH CARE.

ALL BEING DONE IN THEIR OWN WORK SHOPS, ON THE PREMISES, WITH SKILLED WORKMEN OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN EACH DEPARTMENT—INSURING GOOD SOUND WORK AND UTMOST PROMPTNESS.

FAIRBANKS SCALES.

Buy Only the Genuine.

Factory at St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

WAREHOUSES in all the PRINCIPAL CITIES of the United States, also in Montreal, Canada, and London, England. Scales adjusted to the standard of weights of all nations—English, French, Spanish, German, Portuguese, Russian, Turkish, Chinese, &c., &c.

Fairbanks & Co.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York.

Fairbanks & Co.,
No. 34 King William-st., London Bridge, E. C., London, England.

Fairbanks, Brown & Co.,
No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

Smalpage & Son,
41-43 MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.
ALSO AGENTS FOR THE
CUNARD & WHITE STAR LINES.

NOTICE.

SAM'L W. GEERY & CO,
NO. 1,300 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 34TH-ST.,
Retail Grocers,

Respectfully call the attention of their patrons and the public to the fact that, notwithstanding the late fire has greatly damaged their stock, they are enabled, through the kindness of a brother grocer, to execute orders promptly and as well as heretofore.

We thank our friends for their patronage of the past, and hope that we will receive their encouragement in the future, as we are preparing to continue the business at the old stand.

GREAT BARGAINS.
CLOSING OUT.

Our entire stock of Jewelry and Fancy Goods AT AND BELOW COST.

OSBORNE & TOWNSEND,
NO. 527 BROADWAY.

SAFETY
FROM
FIRE AND ACCIDENTS.

THE SINCLAIR SELF-ADJUSTING HATCH COVER COMPANY

Construct hatch covers for elevators, hoistways, and sky-lights, and apply their patent attachments to same.

REFERENCES.

New-York.	Brooklyn.
H. B. Claflin & Co.	Bosmith & Sons.
New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.	Livingston and Union Steam Sugar Refinery.
M. S. Driggs & Co.	T. Brooks & Co.

Orders received at W. S. HARRIS, No. 22 Water-st., Brooklyn. Post-office Box No. [illegible] New-York.

COMPRESSED IVORY BILLIARD, BAGatelle, and fifteen-ball pool balls, checks, sleeve buttons and spiral studs, [illegible] powder and lip salve boxes, toilet mirrors; also, white, red, and black rubber martingale rings, rosettes, &c., &c. WM. M. WELLING & CO., Nos. 207 and 209 Centre-st.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILator. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.